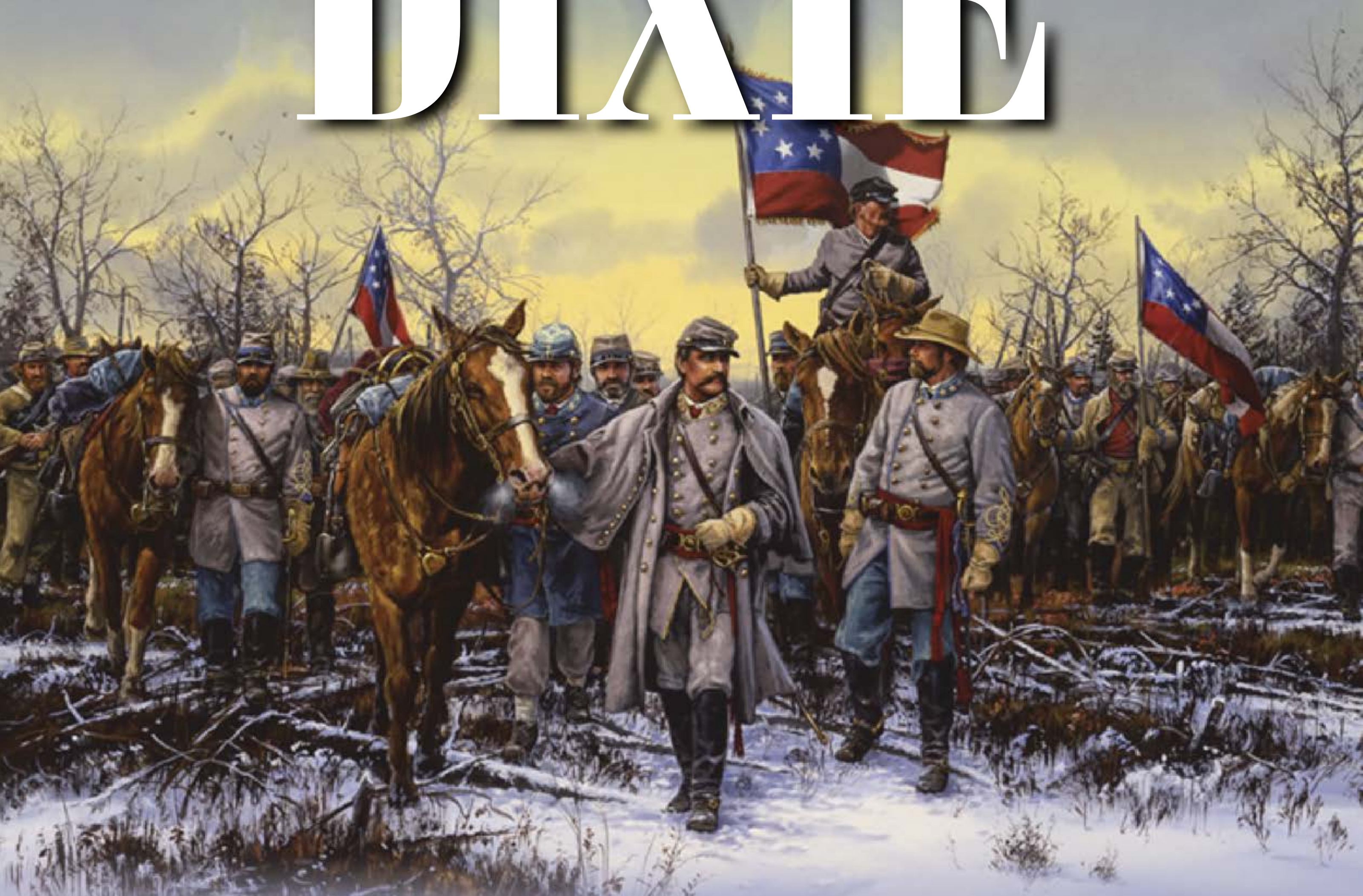
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXIII NUMBER 5 SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2017 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

DEFENDING DIXIE



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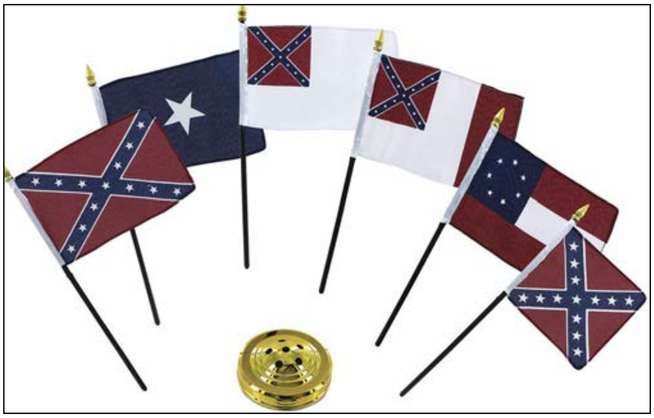

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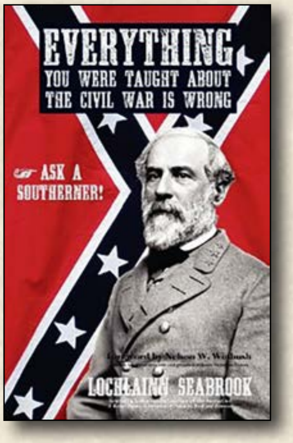
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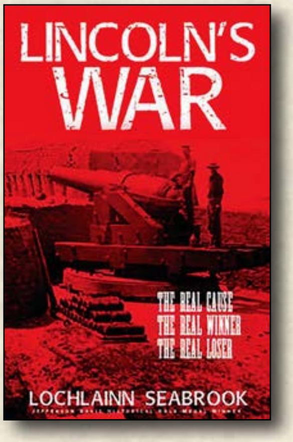
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK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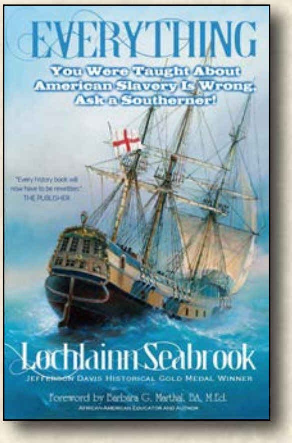
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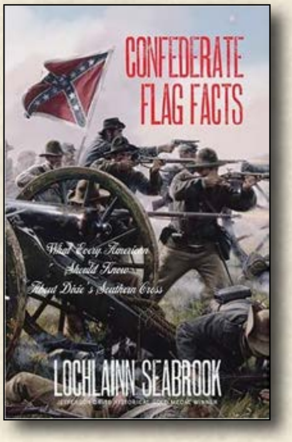
Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal Winner
Foreword by Barbara G. Marthal, BA, M.Ed.


CONFEDERATE FLAG FACTS
What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross
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The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. All editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising:** 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** sales@barnesreview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@barnesreview.org. **Send regular mail to:** The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

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	6-10	$9 each
	11-25	$8 each
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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 22 years.

ON THE FRONT COVER: For over 30 years, American artist John Paul Strain has been amazing art collectors with his unique talent of capturing moments in time from American history. See page 95 for a description.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

We've Done It Again—Together!

Every year about this time we here at TBR celebrate. Why? Because October is TBR's anniversary month. You see, 24 years ago we founded The Barnes Review in an effort to create a history magazine devoid of the poison of political correctness. Our mission was—and still is—to bring history into accord with the facts, as the great Harry Elmer Barnes said. Very few people thought TBR had a chance to make it a year, let alone 159 issues and counting.

It hasn't been easy. Besides struggling to pay the bills, we have been under constant attack by liberals, entrenched academia, professional hate groups, cultural Bolsheviks, big banks, credit card processors, Internet moguls, thought censors and despisers of true and beautiful racial diversity. But we still stand.

And much of the credit for that goes once again to the thousands of supporters who understand that no one else is doing what we are doing. The rest of the credit goes to my staff—an impressive collection of underpaid, over-talented and gutsy historians whose only reward is to be hounded, harassed and threatened with financial ruin. Many of these heroes I am talking about have served time in foreign prisons for writing the truth as they see it about World War II history, in particular. God bless them all.

To commemorate this year's anniversary, we have assembled in this expanded issue an impressive collection of articles from a bevy of scholars dedicated to the true history of Dixie and the real causes of the American Civil War, otherwise known as the War of Southern Secession, Lincoln's War, the War of Federal Intervention, the War Between the States, the War of Southern Rebellion, the War of Northern Aggression . . . whatever you choose to call it.

But this isn't an issue written just for Southerners. TBR has a lot of Northern and Western subscribers, as well. Understand, this issue is for you, too. Our Northern brothers fought just as bravely and tenaciously as did our beloved men in gray. And trust me, after they finish with the South, they'll come for you, too.

No, this issue is for all of us who respect real history—a history that is being ripped from us as we speak, twisted and rewritten by well-funded agitators whose only goal is to divide and conquer our people and pit us against our fellow Americans, both black and white, in a manufactured and instigated war of the races that need never be fought.

Let it be said here and now that we welcome anyone who will join us in our fight to see all races succeed, without interference from the professional demagogues who profit from interracial strife. We believe that only truth and reflection upon our common past can break the shackles of lies slapped on the people of this nation who know that, whether you be black, brown, white, yellow or red, it is your right to be left alone to believe and say and write what you please, as long as you do it without advocating violence.

Please help us distribute as many copies of this expanded special edition as you possibly can. See page 111 for more. ❖

—Paul Angel
Executive Editor

A NIGHTMARE OF THE FUTURE

I woke up this morning and my history was gone

I woke up this morning in a cold sweat. As I shook off the cobwebs of sleep, I hit the television remote, hoping a little meaningless chatter from the talking heads might shock me back into reality. I thought I had just finished one of the worst nightmares I can ever remember.

There, on the screen, were thousands of citizens in New Orleans cheering the raising of a new statue to replace that of the great Gen. Robert E. Lee—credited by Gen. Winfield Scott for being the one man responsible for America's success in the Mexican-American War. The statue of the former commandant of West Point was on the ground, having been hauled out of mothballs for the occasion. It was being beaten to dust with sledgehammers by a wild band of "Only Black Lives Matter" activists who were simultaneously cheering the new statue of Nat Turner being placed on Lee's old pedestal.

The new inscription on the monument read, "Here's to Nat Turner, the slayer of Southern white men, white women and white children—a true American hero."

It was just then that the paperboy knocked on the door and reminded me I owed him for the last three months of the newspaper. I opened my wallet and pulled out a $20 bill with the striking visage of Jackson. Not Andrew Jackson, of course, but Samuel L. Jackson. Even Ulysses Hiram Grant had long ago been removed from our money, along with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin—all slaveholders.

Lincoln had been excised from the $5 bill shortly after liberal activists, both black and white, had finally realized that the "Great Emancipator" had been one of the most virulent racists ever to hold the presidency. Slaveholder Grant had been erased from the $50 bill once it was publicized that the Union general had often been quoted as saying, "If I thought this war was to abolish slavery, I would resign my commission and offer my sword to the other side," never mind the fact that no one could ever find where and when he actually made this statement. But it didn't matter. Grant was out.

So I handed the boy my "Jackson" and went back to the TV set. There was a segment now being aired on the creation of the new book-burning division of the U.S. federal government. In charge was a decrepit Morris Seligman Dees (some people claimed he was an automated wax figure) discussing his latest creation, the White Privilege Hate Center, an agency dedicated to ferreting out any and all remaining books, films, poems and paintings "glorifying" Southern history or anything else that might instill any inkling of pride in white people. (Their partner in this effort was, of course, the ADL (the Avid Denunciation League). Dees was droning on about the success he had recently had in having the racist Washington Monument torn down and replaced with a statue of assassinated ex-President Donald Trump being bullwhipped by Michelle Obama, our 50th president.

In a panic, I quickly turned the station to "Animal Planet." There, commentators were jubilantly crowing over three hunters holding up the carcass of the last polar bear. These majestic creatures had been systematically hunted down and slaughtered simply for being white. The report said that the bear's head was soon to be mounted next to those of the snowshoe hare and the arctic fox, brought to extinction for the same reason.

Where was the good news? Was there any at all? Why, yes. CSPANISH was analyzing a bill in Congress officially renaming the Civil War "The War for Slavery." The story centered on one brave congressman who was asking for a rider to the bill. As the war was officially to be remembered as a war only for and only about slavery, Rep. Billy Weiss of the Caribbean colony of Hatey (to which tens of thousands of white Southerners had been deported years before) was suggesting that official language should be added thanking the 642,427* Union soldiers who died or were wounded in the war for their sacrifice in freeing the slaves. That's nice, I thought. But, before my eyes, Rep. Weiss was gunned down by fellow Rep. Abu Baker from the Muslim-only state of Allahbama.

It was then that I felt a cold splash hit my face. My wife had dumped a bucket of ice water on me to wake me up from what she said was "a horrible nightmare." Thank goodness, I thought. It really was just a nightmare.

But the nightmare, my friends, is just beginning, unless we draw the line and fight for true history. You can help in this venture by distributing as many copies of this special edition of THE BARNES REVIEW as possible. See page 111 for an ad for this noble purpose. ❖

—PAUL T. ANGEL, Executive Editor

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*https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/facts.htm.

The Great History Heist

Stealing Our Statues Won't Eradicate Our Affection for Southern Heroes

There are many good people out there resisting the Cultural Bolsheviks working day and night to erase not just Southern history but rewrite Western history in general to match their politically correct narrative—no matter how far it actually is from the truth. One of those is Dr. Edward DeVries, editor of the *Dixie Heritage* newsletter and website. TBR Editorial Board member John Friend caught up with DeVries to help us get a handle on this full-frontal assault on true Southern history.

By John Friend

History is written by the victors, as the old saying goes. When a nation is conquered, the victorious forces often alter or outright erase the history of the conquered people, and demonize their symbols, heroes and leaders in an effort to discredit and delegitimize the conquered people's identity. A conquered people cannot be allowed to maintain their own particular historical recording and understanding of their past, as well as their own unique symbols and identity—at least not for long. The collective understanding of history is a primary factor in shaping a unique identity, which is key to maintaining a strong, healthy sense of peoplehood. Conquering armies often seek to undermine and attack their conquered foes' understanding of history, transforming heroes into villains, an honorable cause into an illegitimate and immoral endeavor that must be viewed with scorn and derision.

While the Confederate States of America, which com-

ROBERT E. LEE risked everything for the cause of Southern freedom. He jeopardized his life and lost his estate in Arlington, Virginia. Some even called for his execution. Today this patriotic American is being vilified by radical leftists.

THE SAGA OF THE "SURRENDER HOUSE." Shown is a photo of the home of Wilmer McLean in Appomattox, Virginia, acquired by McLean in 1863, and in whose parlor Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on Palm Sunday, 1865. McLean made a sizeable profit in Confederate dollars by running sugar through the Union blockade. After the war ended, his Confederate money was worthless. Financially ruined, McLean couldn't pay his debts and the house was purchased at public auction in 1869 by John L. Pascoe. The house was later sold to renter Nathaniel Ragland in 1872. Ragland's widow then sold the house to Capt. Myron Dunlap of New York, who wanted to take the house apart and reconstruct it as an exhibition at Chicago's 1893 World Columbian Exposition. When that venture failed, another was concocted to move the house to Washington and charge admission as a Civil War museum. Luckily, architects were hired to measure and draw every detail of the home before it was disassembled. The investors, however, ran out of money and the home was by now nothing but a pile of bricks and rotting wood, much of it removed by curiosity seekers and vandals. Finally, in 1940, the U.S. government became involved and arranged for the house to be meticulously rebuilt to its original specifications. In 1950 the Appomattox Battlefield Park and the McLean house were opened in restored condition to the public. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III and Robert E. Lee IV were at the opening ceremony.

prised the 11 slaveholding states that declared independence from the United States federal government in 1861, were defeated in the Civil War when Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865, the Southern people maintained a unique identity and sense of purpose. Although defeated, the Southern *volk* were able to articulate their own historical understanding of the conflict and the causes of it. They were able to maintain their unique symbols and banners, including the many incarnations of the Confederate flag, and proudly established memorials for Confederate officers, soldiers and other political leaders in an effort to commemorate and honor their struggle and legacy.

After the war, Confederate flags and other symbols were still openly and proudly displayed across the South, oftentimes on public land or in public places. Memorials, statues and other symbols of reverence for the Confederacy and the honorable men and women who comprised it peppered the South. Southerners were proud of their history and identity.

All of that is changing in rapid fashion, particularly in the wake of the shooting at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, a largely black church in Charleston, South Carolina, which took place on June 17, 2015. The shootings, carried out by Dylann Storm Roof, a young, alienated white man, resulted in the deaths of nine

African-American churchgoers, including senior pastor Clementa C. Pinckney, who was also a state senator in South Carolina. Roof is alleged to have had "white supremacist" leanings, and photos soon emerged of him posing with a hand gun and a Confederate battle flag. Roof was found guilty on both federal and state charges relating to the mass shooting earlier this year, and remains in federal custody.

In the immediate aftermath of the shooting, leftist and anti-white agitators—led by groups such as the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)—argued that "white supremacists" posed the worst threat to the United States, and must be viewed as the next target in the "Global War on Terror." Morris Dees and J. Richard Cohen, the founder and current president of the SPLC respectively, argued in a widely read opinion piece published by *The New York Times* shortly after the shooting that "white supremacists" are using the Internet to network, spread ideas and organize on a global scale, threatening "democracy" and "human rights" both in the United States of America and across the world.

> "
> Groups like the SPLC claim that whites are the most dangerous terrorists in the U.S.

"Americans tend to view attacks like the mass murder in Charleston as isolated hate crimes, the work of a deranged racist or group of zealots lashing out in anger, unconnected to a broader movement," Dees and Cohen argue. "This view we can no longer afford to indulge."

In addition to hysterically hyping the supposed threat of "white supremacists," all of which was based on the "official" narrative promoted by the government and mainstream mass media explaining the massacre in Charleston, a coordinated campaign—led primarily by the SPLC—to remove all Confederate flags and other symbols of the Confederacy from public places across the South was launched.

Pressure was put on public figures at all levels of government to act, and the Confederate flag in all forms was the first target.

FLAG REMOVED FROM S.C. STATEHOUSE

Former South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley, who currently serves as the ambassador to the United Nations for the United States, almost immediately called for the Confederate flag to be removed from Statehouse grounds in Columbia, where the flag had flown since 1962. In a speech less than one week after the shootings in Charleston, then-Gov. Haley argued that many South Carolinians view the flag as "a deeply offensive symbol of a brutally oppressive past," before urging her fellow lawmakers to enact legislation to remove the flag posthaste from the Capitol grounds.

"My hope is that by removing a symbol that divides us, we can move forward as a state in harmony and we can honor the nine blessed souls who are now in heaven," Haley stated in the emotionally charged speech, referring to the victims of the Charleston church shooting.

South Carolina lawmakers soon thereafter approved a bill to officially remove the flag from the state Capitol,

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ON THE TBR RADIO NETWORK

Bumper stickers, decals, t-shirts, full-sized flags, even desk flags depicting the Confederate battle flag—or any of the flags of the Confederacy—are now taboo for sale through Amazon and other big-dollar online vendors.

after rowdy protests took place demanding the flag come down.

"In South Carolina, we honor tradition, we honor history, we honor heritage, but there's a place for that flag, and that flag needs to be in a museum, where we will continue to make sure people will honor it appropriately," Haley stated following the passage of the legislation and the removal of the flag. "But the statehouse—that's an area that belongs to everyone. And no one should drive by the statehouse and feel pain. No one should drive by the statehouse and feel like they don't belong."

Following South Carolina's decision to remove the Confederate flag, other states, municipalities and institutions began to take measures to remove not only the flag, but other symbols of the Confederacy as well.

MAJOR RETAILERS BAN CONFEDERATE FLAGS

Soon after the Confederate battle flag was officially removed from the state Capitol in South Carolina, major retailers began banning items relating to the Confederacy from being sold on their online platforms as well as in their stores. Walmart, Sears and eBay all announced Confederate flags and other memorabilia would be dropped from their inventory. Target, Amazon and Etsy.com, an online e-commerce marketplace specializing in handmade and vintage items, followed suit. Even some flag manufacturers, such as Valley Forge, announced they would no longer produce and sell Confederate flags in the wake of the shootings in Charleston.

"We hope that this decision will show our support for those affected by the recent events in Charleston and, in some small way, help to foster racial unity and tolerance in our country," the company declared in a statement following its decision.

Other states, including Alabama, followed South Carolina's example and removed the Confederate flag from their respective state Capitol grounds. Alabama Gov. Robert Bentley ordered workers to remove not only the Confederate flag from the state Capitol building, but also a number of other Civil War-era flags. The Confederate flag had flown at the foot of a Confederate memorial on the state Capitol grounds for years before it was summarily removed by Gov. Bentley, who did not consult the Alabama legislature before taking unilateral action and ordering workers to remove the flag.

When questioned about his decision, Gov. Bentley indicated it was "partially" in response to the Charleston massacre and the controversy surrounding the Confederate flag it generated.

"This is the right thing to do," Gov. Bentley told reporters at the time. "We are facing some major issues in this state regarding the budget and other matters that we need to deal with. This had the potential to become a major distraction as we go forward."

The Alabama governor went on to admit that it was his decision and his decision alone "that the flag needed to come down." No doubt his decision was influenced by the media hysteria and leftist agitation launched after the Charleston shootings.

Other efforts have been made to remove the Confederate flag and other Confederate monuments from public view across the country. After the Charleston shooting, Mississippi Sen. Roger Wicker argued that the state's official flag, which reminisces of the first national flag of the Confederacy, should be revamped with the Confederate battle flag removed from the official state flag.

"As the descendant of several brave Americans who fought for the Confederacy, I have not viewed Mississippi's current state flag as offensive," Sen. Wicker stated at the time. "However, it is clearer and clearer to me that many of my fellow citizens feel differently and that our state flag increasingly portrays a false impression of our state to others."

The governors of both Georgia and Virginia have expressed their desire to remove the Confederate flag from state-issued license plates, and political leaders in the state of Kentucky have called for the removal of a statue of Jefferson Davis, the president of the short-lived Confederate States of America, from the state Capitol building. The U.S. House of Representatives even passed legislation in the spring of 2016 to ban all versions of Confederate flags from being displayed on flagpoles at cemeteries administered by the United States Veterans Administration. California Democrat Jared Huffman, who authored the legislation in direct response to the Charleston killings, argued that the Confederate flag represents "racism, slavery and division," and has no place on federally administered property.

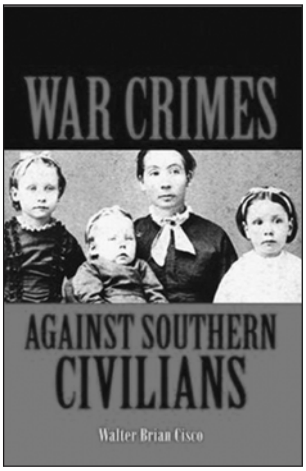
> "The tragic shooting of black parishioners at a Charleston church provided the trigger for this all-out assault.

ICONIC MONUMENTS COME DOWN

Earlier this year, four separate Confederate monuments in New Orleans, an icon of Southern heritage and tradition, were removed by city officials, an event covered by American Free Press, a "real news" publication that has been unfairly maligned as a "hate group" by the SPLC. Again, the Charleston shooting and the hysteria it generated were used to justify the city's decision.

"Monuments, statues, and memorials honoring and commemorating the Confederacy and Southern history are under assault, with leftists, 'anti-racists,' and countless politicians demanding state and local governments dismantle and remove the iconic monuments and memorials peppering various cities and towns across Dixie," AFP reported. "For instance, in New Orleans, all four Confederate monuments scattered throughout the city were recently declared a public nuisance by the New Orleans City Council, and have been removed. The statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, which dominated Lee Circle in New Orleans for decades, was the latest and final monument to come down. The Liberty Place monument, which commemorates the Battle of Liberty Place in 1874, and bronze statues of both Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard had previously been torn down at the behest of leftist

WAR CRIMES AGAINST SOUTHERN CIVILIANS



The sobering and brutal consequences of the Civil War off the battlefield are revealed in this examination of atrocities committed against Southern civilians. Rationale for the Union's "hard war" and the political ramifications of such a war set the foundation for Walter Cisco's enlightening research. Styled the "Black Flag" campaign, the hard line was agreed to by Abraham Lincoln in a council with his generals in 1864, when he gave permission to wage unlimited war against civilians, including women and children. In a series of concise and compelling chapters, Cisco chronicles the "St. Louis Massacre," where Federal authorities proceeded to impose a reign of terror and dictatorship in Missouri. He tells of the events leading to, and the suffering caused by, the Federal decree that forced 20,000 Missouri civilians into exile. The arrests of civilians, the suppression of civil liberties, theft and murder to "restore the Union" in Tennessee are also examined. Women and children, black and white, were robbed, brutalized and left homeless in Sherman's infamous raid through Georgia. Torture and rape were not uncommon. In South Carolina, homes, farms, churches and whole towns disappeared in flames. Civilians received no mercy at the hands of the Union invaders. Earrings were ripped from bleeding ears, graves were robbed and towns were pillaged. Wherever Federal troops encountered Southern blacks, whether free or slave, they were robbed, brutalized, belittled, kidnapped, threatened, tortured and sometimes raped or killed by their blue-clad "liberators." Carefully researched, largely from primary sources, the book includes notes and illustrations. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. **Cash, check, money order only.**

New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu, who has been a primary proponent of dismantling and bringing down Confederate monuments in both New Orleans and across the South."

Mayor Landrieu, in a speech announcing the removal of the Confederate statues and monuments in New Orleans, expressed his utter contempt and disdain for the people and history of the South, invoking an openly anti-white, anti-Southern perspective of the Confederacy that has become institutionalized in modern, politically correct American society.

"The Confederacy was on the wrong side of history and humanity," Mayor Landrieu stated in his speech. "It sought to tear apart our nation and subjugate our fellow Americans to slavery. This is the history we should never forget and one that we should never again put on a pedestal to be revered. As a community, we must recognize the significance of removing New Orleans' Confederate monuments. It is our acknowledgment that now is the time to take stock of, and then move past, a painful part of our history."

Dozens of other cities, towns, and other local jurisdictions across the South, along with many others in Northern, non-Confederate states, have threatened or are currently making plans to remove Confederate monuments and memorials from their jurisdictions, and efforts have been made to re-name various public buildings and places with names honoring individuals associated with the Confederacy.

The mayor of Baltimore, Maryland, for instance, unilaterally decided to have the four iconic Confederate memorials in her murder-plagued city taken down and hauled away to a secret location in the dark of night on August 16th.

"We moved quickly and quietly," Mayor Catherine Pugh said. "There was enough grandstanding, enough speeches being made. Get it done," she said.

Countless Confederate monuments across the South have been defaced and vandalized as well, as fanatical leftists have become more emboldened and radicalized in the wake of the Charleston shootings. Major newspapers, including most recently *The Dallas Morning News*, professors, educators and media pundits have also chimed in on the debate, arguing Confederate monuments and memorials have no place in a "tolerant" and "diverse" modern America.

Dr. Ed DeVries, an author, pastor and the director of "Dixie Heritage," maintains an informative and hard-hitting newsletter and website dedicated to raising awareness about the systematic attack on Confederate monuments and memorials, as well as the broader cultural assault on the Southern people and their history. Dr. DeVries argues that "political correctness" is the driving force behind the targeting and dismantling of Confederate monuments and memorials, but he also sees a bigger

CONFEDERATE FLAG FACTS
What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK
JEFFERSON DAVIS HISTORICAL GOLD MEDAL WINNER
MUST READING FROM TBR

Confederate Flag Facts
What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

In *Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross*, award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the many falsehoods fabricated by the anti-South movement about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross (the Confederate battle flag). In the process, he provides the true history of the three official flags: the Stars and Bars (the First National), the Stainless Banner (the Second National) and the Blood-Stained Banner (the Third National) of the Confederate States of America. We learn why the C.S.A. patterned itself on the original U.S.A. (which was actually known as "the Confederate States of America"), even copying her Constitution and flag, all in an effort to preserve the confederate republic of the American Founding Fathers. In debunking the many myths and lies that liberals have invented about the Confederate flag, a wide range of pertinent topics are covered concerning Lincoln's War, including secession, slavery and abolition. Special attention is paid to Dixie's brave "boys in gray," the Confederate soldier, a unique breed of warrior who was represented by every race.

This generously illustrated work, complete with endnotes, an index and a bibliography, is jam-packed with little-known facts about the South and her flags, making it a powerful educational tool. Not just for beginners and enemies of the South, but for seasoned Civil War buffs and writers as well.

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SOUTHERN LIVES MATTER!

Many people across America understand that the Confederate battle flag is not a symbol of hate or supremacism. Furthermore, the idea of slavery never even enters their minds when they see an image of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, Jefferson Davis et al. As 95% of Southerners did not own slaves, and slavery kept wages low and jobs scarce for poor whites, the very idea that a country boy from Florida would come all the way to Virginia to fight and die so that the Southern plutocracy could continue owning slaves is ridiculous. What Southerners really wanted was less interference from the U.S. central government. Above, people in Montgomery, Alabama call for monuments to be left where they are.

agenda involved—the agenda of the New World Order and its push for the destruction of national and state sovereignty.

"It is easier to coerce one Congress, one Supreme Court, and one president than it is to coerce 50 legislatures or 50 governors," Dr. DeVries recently explained to this writer. "The whole concept of states' rights simply has to die. Our country was established as a confederacy of 13 colonies. Constitutionally it is a confederacy of 50 sovereign governments and it is easier to place one government into the global order than 50. So states' rights, state sovereignty and nullification are all ideas that have to go away. Next will be sovereignty of nations."

SPLC LEADS THE CHARGE

As mentioned, the Southern Poverty Law Center, an organization dedicated to enforcing political correctness and advancing anti-Confederate, anti-White narratives and perspectives, has been at the forefront in the nationwide efforts to dismantle and remove Confederate monuments and memorials from public places. In April of this year, the subversive organization released an extensive report entitled, "Whose Heritage? Public Symbols of the Confederacy," which presented the conclusions of a "massive study" conducted by its staff and supporters "to catalog and map Confederate place names and other symbols in public spaces, both in the South and across the nation," according to the report.

"This study, while far from comprehensive, identified a total of 1,503," the report notes, referring to the number of Confederate symbols, memorials and monuments it documented in its study. The findings include: 718 monuments and statues, nearly 300 of which are in Georgia, Virginia or North Carolina; 109 public schools named for Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis or other Confederate icons; 80 counties and cities named for Confederates; nine official Confederate holidays in six states; and 10 U.S. military bases named for Confederates.

All of the symbols, monuments and memorials identified by the SPLC are scheduled for removal, Dr. DeVries contends. "It's a long list, but as you read in the news every day, they are whittling it down rather quickly," Dr. DeVries continued. "Each removal provides the momentum to launch the effort to attack the next one. We are beginning to see the domino effect."

According to the report, over 100 attempts have been made at the state or local level to either remove the Confederate symbols, memorials or monuments, or to "add features to provide more historical context."

The SPLC has led a major coordinated public relations and lobbying campaign to tear down the Confederate monuments and memorials as well, and has enlisted the help and support of dozens of other leftist organizations and activists.

DEFENDING SOUTHERN HERITAGE

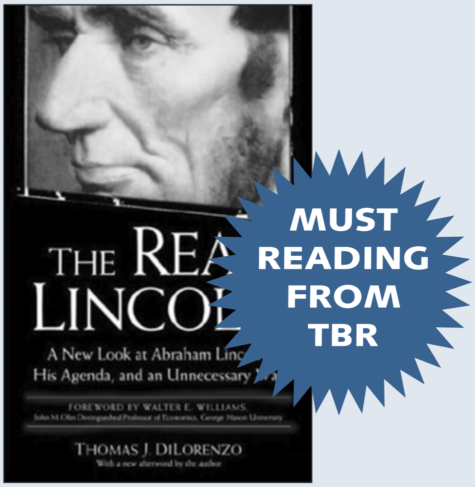
The burgeoning Alt-Right movement, as well as traditional white nationalist and Confederate groups, have rallied in their own right to defend the Confederacy and its symbols, heritage and history from the vicious and highly organized efforts of groups like the SPLC. The assault on Confederate monuments and memorials must be viewed as a broader attack on white identity, history and culture, as the Confederacy is intimately tied to and associated with so-called "white supremacy" and "racism," Marxist buzzwords designed to delegitimize and demonize whites. Many view the ongoing and systematic attack on Confederate monuments and memorials as a cultural genocide, a fitting description of what is taking place not only in the traditional South, but across America.

Various pro-Confederate rallies and events have been organized and held in numerous U.S. cities over the course of the past year, including in New Orleans, Houston and Charlottesville, with thousands attending to stand up for Confederate history and symbols as well as to confront and expose the violent forces seeking to tear down the heroes and symbols of the South.

On May 13 of this year, Richard Spencer organized an impressive rally in Charlottesville to protest the proposed removal of a statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, which drew national and international headlines. The group, led by Spencer, marched to Lee Park, where the statue is located, carrying torches and chanting, "You will not replace us!" City officials and radical leftist activists were outraged, and Spencer and his supporters were violently attacked.As this magazine goes to press, an attention-grabbing event organized in part by Jason Kessler, an independent journalist and leading Alt-Right activist, just concluded in Charlottesville, Virginia.

The recent rally in Charlottesville had even more attendees. Its goal was to "unify the right wing against a totalitarian Communist crackdown, to speak out against displacement-level immigration policies in the United States and Europe and to affirm the right of Southerners and white people to organize for their interests just like any other group is able to do, free of persecution," according to the event's official Facebook page.

The systematic assault on Confederate symbols and monuments has served as a rallying cry for the Alt-Right and the broader white national community, which are more energized than ever to make their opinions known and to resist the insidious, anti-white agenda advancing on a daily basis. ❖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A New Look at Abraham Linc
His Agenda, and an Unnecessary
FOREWORD BY WALTER E. WILLIAMS
THOMAS J. DILORENZO
With a new afterword by the author
MUST READING FROM TBR

The Real Lincoln

A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War

Most Americans consider Abraham Lincoln to be the greatest president in history. His legend as the Great Emancipator has grown to mythic proportions as hundreds of books, a national holiday and a monument in Washington, D.C. extol his heroism and martyrdom. But what if most everything you knew about Lincoln were false? What if, instead of an American hero who sought to free the slaves, Lincoln were in fact a calculating politician who waged the bloodiest war in American history in order to build an empire that rivaled Great Britain's? In *The Real Lincoln*, author Thomas J. DiLorenzo uncovers a side of Lincoln not told in many history books and overshadowed by the immense Lincoln legend. Through extensive research and meticulous documentation, DiLorenzo portrays the 16th president as a man who devoted his political career to revolutionizing the American form of government from one that was very limited in scope and highly decentralized—as the Founding Fathers intended—to a highly centralized, activist state. Standing in his way, however, was the South, with its independent states, its resistance to the national government and its reliance on unfettered trade. To accomplish his goals, Lincoln subverted the Constitution, trampled states' rights and launched a devastating Civil War, whose wounds haunt us still. According to this provocative book, 600,000 American soldiers did not die to end slavery but for the dubious agenda of subjecting the states to the supremacy of the federal government. Softcover, 361 pages, #427, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. **Cash, check, money order only.**

Interview With Southern Historian LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

The award-winning author of 50 books containing authentic (not politically correct) Southern history speaks with THE BARNES REVIEW about his work, his professional goals and how truth will once again prevail . . .

TBR: Mr. Seabrook, for the benefit of the readers, can you give us a bit of background about yourself?

SEABROOK: I'm a seventh-generation Kentuckian and a descendant of Appalachian coal miners and Confederate soldiers, with Southern roots going back 13 generations to Jamestown, Virginia. I'm a lifelong writer and have a 40-year background in American, Confederate and religious studies. As an author and historian I've written over 50 books, 40 of them on Lincoln's War, one for which I was the recipient of the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal. I'm also a screenwriter, artist and composer.

TBR: What motivated you to set the historical record straight? Was it one thing primarily?

SEABROOK: The desire to restore Dixie's honor, defend traditional Southern culture and preserve authentic Confederate history, which can only be done by tearing away the facade of fake history constructed by the anti-South movement. This has allowed me to debunk the massive corpus of Yankee mythology, falsehoods, slander and propaganda that has been masquerading as Civil War "history" for the past 150 years.

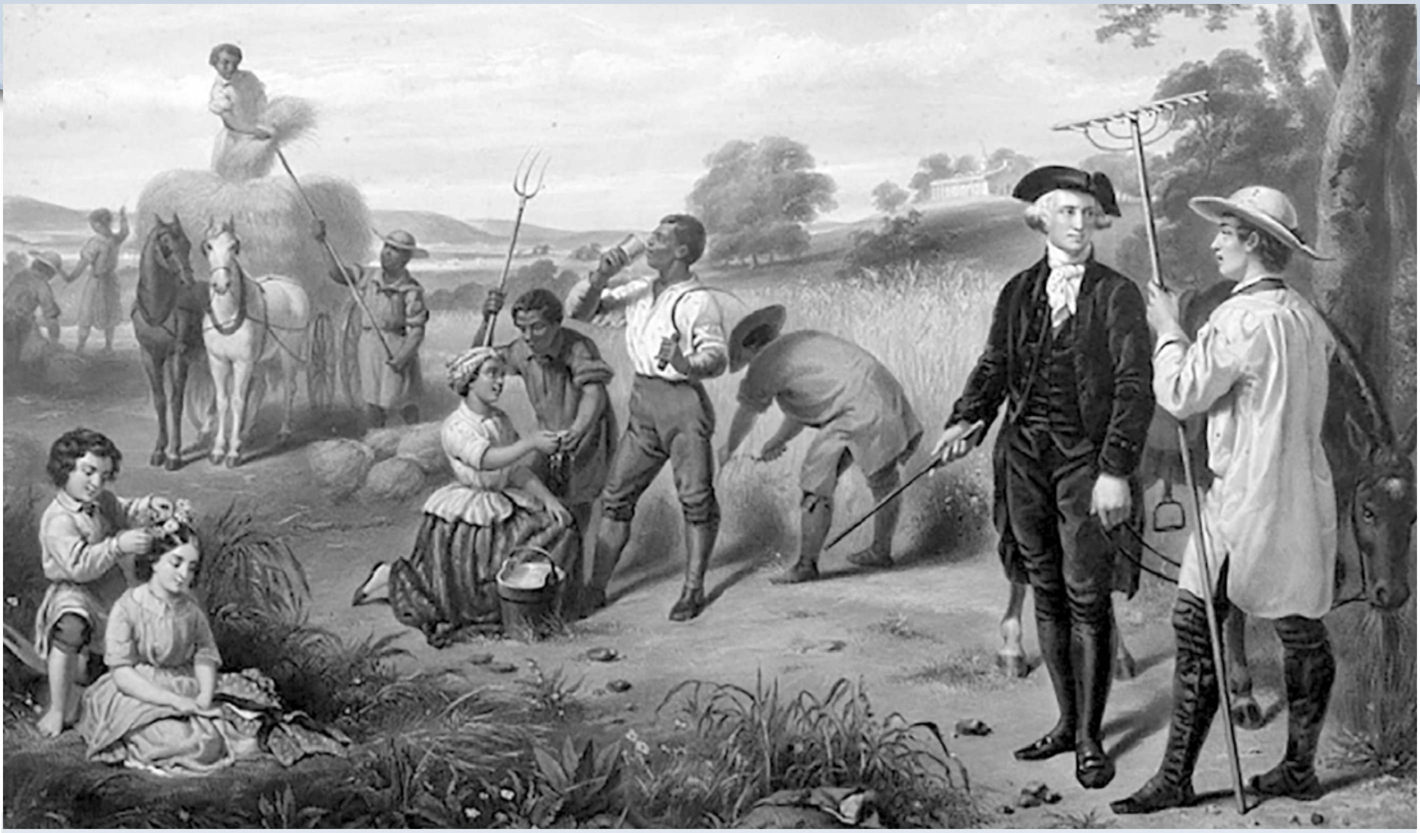
TBR: Why do so few pro-North slavery scholars discuss the sordid chapter of African slavery?

SEABROOK: It would expose the countless lies they've fabricated to conceal the truth about Lincoln's War. I believe people should know, for example, that American slavery got its start in the North and that the American abolition movement was born in the South, that Jefferson Davis adopted a black boy during the war at the same time Lincoln was plotting the deportation of African-Americans, that the Emancipation Proclamation didn't free a single slave, that the Confederacy was planning on full abolition before the Union and that the conservative South has always been (and still is) more racially tolerant than the liberal North. The left has been suppressing these and a thousand other facts about the war and its key figures and events for generations.

TBR: You wrote, "Everything must conform to the liberal bias of the mainstream gatekeepers." Who are they, and why do they have this bias?

SEABROOK: When it comes to Civil War history, the "gatekeepers" are mainly uneducated liberals and socialists with an irrational hatred of all things Southern. But the PC thought police also include many uninformed conservatives who have accepted the fake history annually churned out by the liberal-controlled mainstream media. These "educated" individuals have supported the highly prejudicial cultural Marxism that's sweeping the South, a Lincolnesque attempt by anti-American anti-intellectuals to transform conservative Dixie into an exact copy of the liberal elitist East Coast and West Coast.

Fundamentally, liberals are fact-phobes who base their worldview on emotion, opinion, feelings and progressive ideologies (e.g., subjective concepts like "social justice" and "economic equality"). Since the real Civil War doesn't match their personal beliefs, they've created what I call a "parallel Civil War universe" which they fraudulently present as history, a fact-free fairytale world that supports what they think the war should have been about, namely, "racism," "slavery," and "treason." The real war, of course, had nothing to do with these



Slaveholding Presidents on the Chopping Block?

Will these presidents be erased from history? **George Washington**, **Thomas Jefferson**, **James Madison**, **James Monroe** and **Andrew Jackson** all owned slaves while they were president. **Martin Van Buren** and **William Henry Harrison** owned slaves, but not while either was president. **John Tyler**, **James K. Polk** and **Zachary Taylor** owned slaves while president. Taylor was the last president who owned slaves during his presidency. **James Buchanan** did not own slaves, although some insist that he did. **Andrew Johnson** and **Ulysses S. Grant** owned slaves, but not while president. Grant was the last U.S. president who owned slaves, acquired from his wife's family. Above, George Washington on his Virginia plantation. His will stipulated that his own slaves would be freed, but his wife's would not. Will the culture munchers soon insist that all monuments to these slave-holding presidents be ripped down?

things, and the top political and military leaders on both the Confederate side and the Union side said so.

TBR: What do you think of the recent cleansing of Confederate history across the country? Do you think it will end? What are the consequences?

SEABROOK: I'm against erasing any part of American history. Though I have nothing but disdain for many Union officials (from Lincoln on down), I don't want their statues removed or schools and streets renamed. Let their supporters honor them in whatever fashion they choose. Here in the South we'd like the same consideration regarding our Confederate ancestors. But this is something liberals and other South-loathers refuse to grant us. This is, in fact, the same Northern leftwing bigotry and arrogance that helped spark the Civil War.

Will the social cleansing and cultural genocide of the South ever end? As long as liberals have an ounce of political power they'll continue to work to reshape reality to fit their progressive ideological objective: the ultimate overthrow of conservatism, the very political perspective that is and always has been the cornerstone of traditional Southern society. If successful the consequences would be the destruction of the voluntary confederate republic created by the Founding Generation, replaced by an involuntary socialistic nation, headed by a dictatorial leader in the White House. The conservative South fought against this same anti-American movement in 1861 when "King Abraham" ascended the throne of liberalism and tried to establish big government at Washington, D.C.

TBR: What was the major impetus for Lincoln's War?

SEABROOK: As the conservative South herself said, she fought to preserve the original government and Constitution of the Founding Fathers. The liberal North, according to her own words and actions, fought over money, power and control, the hallmarks of liberalism to this day.

TBR: Are there any other presidents you feel are more atrocious than Lincoln?

SEABROOK: Every one of our liberal presidents has endeavored to erode the Constitution (which, because it has a conservative basis, they've disliked since it began operation in 1789). Some have done more damage to our republic than others, men such as Obama and Franklin D. Roosevelt. However, no president has come as close to fully dismembering the Constitution—not to mention wantonly killing hundreds of thousands of his own citizens—as Lincoln. For these crimes alone (and countless others could be listed), here in the traditional South Dishonest Abe remains America's worst and most diabolical chief executive. Every educated conservative is aware of this fact, no matter what part of the country he or she is from. To those who aren't I recommend reading my books, a goldmine for truth-seekers.

TBR: Do you have a Confederate favorite?

SEABROOK: No. I have genealogical connections and emotional affinities with Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, which is why I've written books about them. But I have a deep and equal reverence for all Confederate officers and soldiers. These were amazing and brave individuals who risked everything for the Southern cause: Americanism, an allegiance to the traditions, interests and ideals of the United States of America. As noted, this is the same cause that we, their modern conservative descendants, are fighting for—though thanks to the liberals' widespread dissemination of fake Civil War history, few realize it.

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> The platforms of the two main political parties were reversed in the mid-19th century.

TBR: Do you believe there are other historical areas besides the War Between the States that need to be debunked?

SEABROOK: Every field of human knowledge, including religion, philosophy and science, is saturated with erroneous information. Some of this is due to ignorance, but much of it is due to maliciousness, by those who know the truth but have devilish reasons for covering it up. This is why I also write books on spirituality and religion, using the same magnifying glass I cast on the American Civil War. People have a right to know, for instance, that when Christ used the term "I am," it was not personal. It was universal, which is why Jesus Himself said "ye are gods," why Paul said "Christ is all, and in all," and why John declared that Christ is "the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

If the general public knew how much misinformation and disinformation has been intentionally introduced into the public domain, and which has been misinterpreted in order to mislead and confuse the masses, there would be a revolution to overthrow the liberal-run media establishment—which publishes most books, prints most newspapers and writes and produces most films and TV shows. Its purpose, as always, is control—the antithesis of conservatism, a liberty-oriented political philosophy.

TBR: What are your top three favorite books?

SEABROOK: The last three I wrote: 1) *All We Ask Is to Be Let Alone: The Southern Secession Fact Book;* 2) *Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative: The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War;* 3) *Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser.*

TBR: What is the one message you would deliver to our readers—who are politically incorrect?

SEABROOK: Since it is meant to disguise "offensive" ideas, political correctness is by nature dishonest and censorial, for its only real function is to silence those who the left does not agree with. Its remedy is political incorrectness, a form of free expression more in line with conservatism and the First Amendment. Thus, any Civil War history created by politically correct group thinkers is inherently flawed, incomplete and deceptive. This is why the Great War of 1861 has been misunderstood for so long: The liberal victors wrote the history. But because it's nothing more than an effort to make historical reality fit left-wing fantasy, it's fake, undeserving of the name history.

Here's what your readers need to know. The platforms of the two main political parties represented in the War for Southern Independence were reversed in the mid-19th century: The Republican Party in the North (the United States), led by big government, liberal Abraham Lincoln, was the liberal party of that era; the Democratic Party in the South (the Confederate States), led by small-government conservative Jefferson Davis, was the conservative party. (The Republicans and Democrats would not become the parties we know today until 1896.) The Civil War was, in other words, merely a Victorian continuation of the eternal struggle between conservatism and liberalism.

The liberals (the Union) may have won that particular battle, but they didn't win the war itself. The principle of "natural rights" for which the conservatives (the Confederacy) fought is indestructible, and thus those rights remain as vibrant, relevant and important today as they were in 1775 (our First American Revolutionary War) and in 1861 (our Second American Revolutionary War). Once this truth becomes more widely known, Confederate statues will go back up, bigger and bolder than before, and the conservative "men who wore the gray" will once again be proudly honored in every history book, school and statehouse.

I have complete confidence that, despite the nefarious effects of 250 years of liberalism on our great republic, conservatism will prevail. Liberalism is by nature negative, irrational, inhumane, intolerant, anti-life, conformist and above all self-destructive. Conservatism is positive, rational, humane, tolerant, pro-life, individualistic and self-constructive.

Which side do you think the Founding Fathers would be on if they were alive today?

Who wrote "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"? A person who hates the Constitution, Western tradition, personal liberty, limited government and Americanism couldn't have produced such words. They could have only come from the mind of a freedom-loving conservative, and that conservative was states' rights advocate Thomas Jefferson, one of the key figures who later inspired the Southern secessionists.

Generally speaking, the politically incorrect are patriots who share a genuine appreciation and respect for what Jefferson and the other conservative founders created: a voluntary union of independent "little republics" or "nation states," whose individual autonomy rests on the foundation of the separation of powers and state sovereignty (the latter implied by the 9th and 10th amendments).

My Confederate cousin President Davis said, "Truth crushed to the earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again." He was right. With the resurgence of the Southern pride movement, an increasing interest in real history (as opposed to fake history), the advent of social media and conservatives now in control of all three branches of government, today it's rising like never before. ❖

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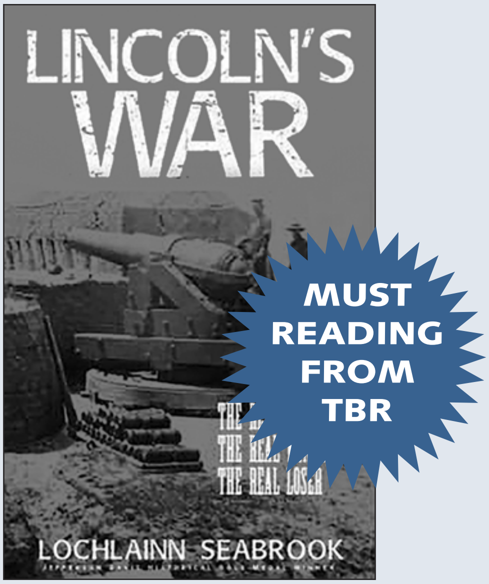


LINCOLN'S WAR

The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important Civil War book published in decades, *Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser*, by Civil War scholar Col. Lochlainn Seabrook and learn the truth about the Great Conflict of 1861—a truth that overturns all of the lies, slander, Yankee myths and South-shaming propaganda invented by progressives in an effort to continue the humiliation of conservative Dixie and her people.

This seminal work, the first ever to expose the authentic facts about Civil War era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the War, and who really won and lost, will finally clarify the illogical and often confusing conventional view of the conflict. Who could seriously believe, for example, that millions of men, women and children risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? And who can accept the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands and bankrupting the treasury to "preserve the Union," or that Davis purposefully turned 8 million Southerners into "traitors" to prove that secession was legal?

Thoroughly researched, historically accurate and packed with hundreds of once-suppressed eyewitness testimonies, Seabrook's richly illustrated work is the only one you'll need for a total understanding of America's bloody war. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, ***$21*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Cash, check, money order only. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for payment options and foreign S&H.

Tear It All Down!

New Orleans activist speaks out against the attempt to erase Southern history in "the Big Easy"

"The people who are behind this aren't going to be satisfied with four monuments coming down. They really want to erase history in New Orleans."

—CHARLES EDWARD LINCOLN III

By Dave Gahary

The North is once again waging a war of aggression against the South, but this time instead of charging the Confederate lines with a Springfield Model 1861 rifle or an Enfield 1853 rifled musket, they're using "highly skilled crane operators and riggers" and 18-wheelers to remove some of the most sacred monuments to Southern heritage and history in the Big Easy, New Orleans, Louisiana (NOLA).

The first monument unceremoniously torn from the ground—which was unsuccessfully attempted in 1981 and 1993—was the 15,000-pound Battle of Liberty Place obelisk, erected in 1891. Three other monuments targeted for removal "sooner rather than later" are: Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and P.G.T. Beauregard and Confederate States of America President Jefferson F. Davis.

Construction crews, donning helmets, flak jackets, masks and full-body suits to conceal their identities, began the removal of the first of four Confederate monuments in the wee hours on April 24 in the dark of night, with NOLA police officers covering the workers from the rooftops of a nearby hotel and parking garage. Despite their attempts at stealth, the workers were not alone, as protestors were present, some holding candlelight vigils.

One of those speaking at a vigil in front of the Jefferson Davis statue was Charles Edward Lincoln III, a longtime New Orleans resident. At the vigil Charles stated, "If they really want to get rid of the heritage of slavery in New Orleans, what they need to do is bulldoze the French Quarter, bulldoze the Garden District, destroy everything that makes New Orleans a great city and a world attraction."

On May 2, THE BARNES REVIEW conducted an exclusive nearly four-hour interview with Charles, a Tulane, Harvard and Chicago University-trained anthropologist and lawyer (he does not practice), to gain more insight into

Avenue Cafe
NEW ORLEANS
1907

Charles Edward Lincoln III stands in front of Avenue Cafe on St. Charles Avenue in New Orleans, his favorite coffee shop in the Big Easy. After Charles was featured in a *New York Times* article on his efforts to stop the removal of Confederate monuments in New Orleans, the owner of the cafe asked Charles never to return as he might cause patrons to feel "uncomfortable."

Above, the 20-foot statue of Robert E. Lee, removed from Lee Circle in New Orleans, sits in a warehouse ready to be shrink-wrapped and placed in mothballs or sold to a private or public non-profit institution—but never again to be on display in New Orleans. It is Charles Lincoln's opinion that, if they want to remove all symbols of slavery in New Orleans, the entire French Quarter should be ripped to the ground. After all, slave labor was used to build that section of the city—and most others. Inset, a photo of Lee's empty pedestal taken by Dave Gahary during his trip to New Orleans.

this matter and his connection to it.

Although a Texas native, Charles Lincoln's love of the Big Easy was passed on from his grandparents.

"I always have loved New Orleans," Charles began. "Both my grandmother and grandfather were dedicated and loyal Confederates. I was raised with great admiration for what some people call 'the lost cause' and other people call the notion that the South will rise again."

"They say that these are monuments to slavery," he said. "Quite apart from the fact they are not, New Orleans itself is a monument to slavery. The city is a monument to one of the most brilliant cultural achievements of a slave society since ancient Rome and Greece. All of the Garden District, all of the French Quarter, were built mostly by the hands of slaves. All of the historic buildings in New Orleans are part of one single monumental city.

"I see the city as a living museum, the ruins of an ancient civilization, and it needs to be treated and protected as such."

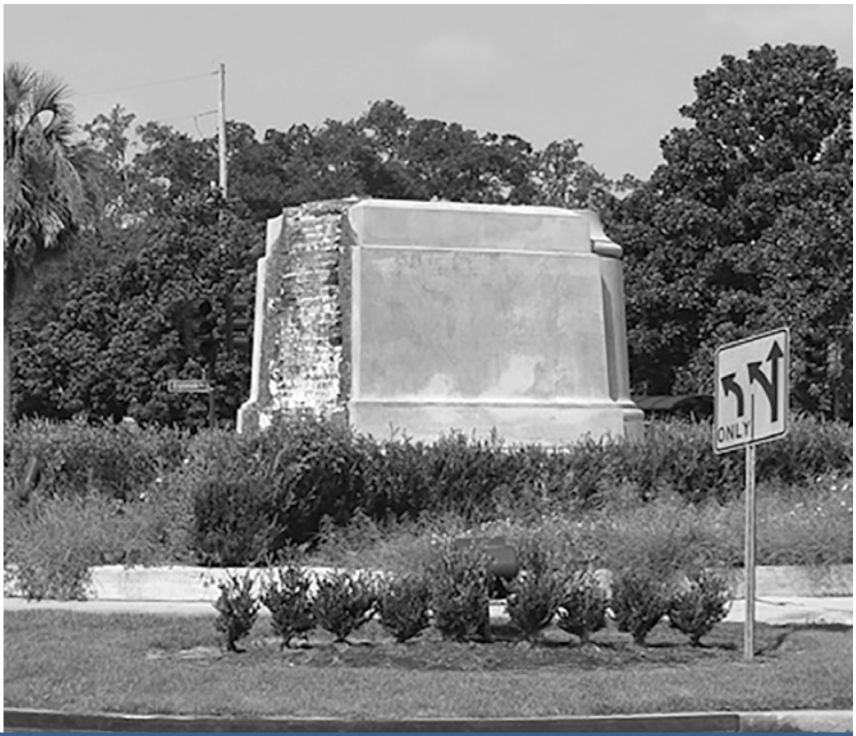
Charles zeroed in on the bad guys, and the hypocrisy of removing a few statues.

"Because international banking is behind all this," he said, "they don't officially want to tear down the valuable homes in the Garden District, but the valuable homes in the Garden District are, in fact, ideological and political statements in themselves because they are in the so-called Greek Revival style, which was an expression of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian ideals of democracy. This was limited democracy where not every person in society had the right to vote, basically an elite system based on a slave economy. That was the reality of ancient Greece, and it was the reality of the South, and they chose to engage in a Greek Revival style of architecture with that very much in mind, that they were recreating the democracy of Greece and the Roman republic. So you have to get rid of everything in New Orleans in order to really abolish this heritage of slavery, and that means a complete amnesia."

Charles touched on NOLA's Democratic mayor, Mitchell Joseph Landrieu, who played a big role in the removal of the monuments.

"I really think Landrieu is part of a great, global conspiracy to dumb down the American population," he said, "to make us less conscious of our task, to fail to understand the relationship between the people represented on these monuments and the architecture and the environment of New Orleans, which affects millions of people every year. This city would be nothing without its

PHOTOS BY DAVE GAHARY FOR TBR



At left, the statue of Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard that once stood on Beauregard Circle in New Orleans. At right, what remains after the statue and inscriptions were ordered hauled away by Mayor Mitch Landrieu. Like many Southern soldiers, Beauregard was spurred by love for his home state of Louisiana, not love of slavery or hatred for the central government. This love led the "Little Creole" to pick up the sword for the South.

history. They're trying to erase the cultural uniqueness of the city."

Although the city has recognized "32 or 33 monuments," Charles explained that a pro-monument group formed about 20 years ago "developed a list of over 150 monuments in the city," which doesn't "include a single house or public building."

As a trained anthropologist, Charles noted the hypocrisy of the monument purge.

"I think it's interesting to look at the things that are preserved around the world and how they are a source of pride and national dignity and honor," he added.

"The example I like best, because I happen to know it extremely well, is the example of Mexico. Mexico is barely 50 years younger than the United States, and the existence of Mexico, from 1821 to the present, is integrally defined by the white Creole people's appropriation and assumption of Aztec and Maya, Zapotec and Mixtec monuments and iconography. The Mexican flag is basically the standard European tricolor with an eagle devouring a serpent while sitting on a prickly pear cactus. And that was the symbol of the legendary foundation of Aztec Tenochtitlan, which is where Mexico City is now, the heart of Mexico City," he continued.

"This was a great empire that the Spanish came over and conquered. It was also, in some ways, one of the most horrific cultures in the world. The Aztecs, as is widely known, engaged in human sacrifice on a scale unparalleled in recorded history anywhere else in the world. Literally tens of thousands of people every year were sacrificed on Aztec altars. It's less widely known that the victims on Aztec altars were for the most part, food. The Aztecs were not only murderers; they were cannibalistic murderers," he said.

Charles continued: "If you start thinking about it, you can get so grossed out and so horrified that you get sick to your stomach. But that's not how it's treated in Mexico. How it's treated in Mexico is this was a great empire, this was one of the great civilizations of the world; the Spanish were simply awestruck at the size and beauty of the Aztec city at the same time they were horrified and revolted by the religious and culinary practices.

"Mexico has built a national identity and a huge tourist industry based on trying to preserve every possible relic of Aztec and Maya society. The Aztecs were the biggest imperial power, as far as we can tell, in ancient Mesoamerica, but the Mayas—their predecessors—were also engaged in human sacrifice on a very impressive scale.

"In north Africa, they treasure the Egyptian and Carthaginian civilizations; the Carthaginians—in the Old World—were probably one of the most bloody, sacrificial nations ever to exist. In the ruins of Carthage, which Harvard University has been excavating for about 120 years now, there are Tanit pits filled with thousands of remains of child sacrifices, children slaughtered by the thousands. Carthage is a World Heritage Site, as are all Phoenician archeological sites. In Mexico and all through Central America and South America, the native civilizations are treasured. ”

A World Heritage Site is an area or landmark officially recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and legally protected by international treaties.

“What are we doing,” Charles asked, “when we’re erasing our very close ancestors, who believed in many of the same values that we do; and in some ways they had a very idealistic and perfected notion of liberty and constitutional rights and the rule of law and justice? The people who formed the Confederate States of America were very much idealists; they were not bloody slavers and people who committed human sacrifice.”

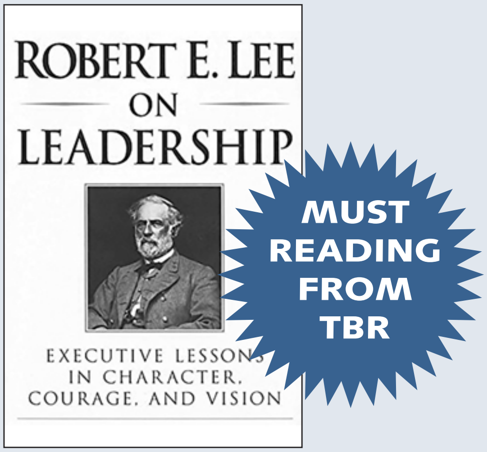
Charles explained the reality of slavery in the Old South.

“If you wanted to spend a couple of hours with me on one very narrow topic,” he offered, “I could read you one case after another from the Old South—I’ve got a law degree, and I studied the history of comparative law—of white slave owners who were prosecuted in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia for cruelty and mistreatment of slaves. How’s that for a shocking fact that doesn’t quite fit with the narrative? Slaves were defined as human beings; they were not dehumanized.

“In the discussions of the 19th century in defense of slavery, the Southerners raised a point, which also rarely ever gets any press right now, which is that the life of a Southern slave was much more secure and guaranteed than the life of a Northern factory worker. If a Northern factory worker got sick, got fired—in the time before the Progressive Movement in the early 19th century—no one took care of him. In the South, every owner had a property interest in his slaves, which meant it would be insane for a Southern slave owner not to care for his sick or injured slave.”

In fact, as Charles explained, Louisiana was in the vanguard of innovation.

“The history of slavery in Louisiana is that slaves became very close to their owners, they frequently worked their way out of slavery—in the same way that Irish indentured servants did in Virginia—and they became property owners and slaveholders themselves. Louisiana had more non-white, black, mulatto, mixed-race slaveholders than all the rest of the South put together. Race relations in Louisiana were much more mixed up than anywhere else in the South; the racial culture of Louisiana was much closer to the racial culture of Brazil.



ROBERT E. LEE ON LEADERSHIP

Executive Lessons in Character, Courage and Vision

Robert E. Lee was a leader for the ages. The man heralded by Winston Churchill as “one of the noblest Americans who ever lived” inspired an out-manned, out-gunned army to achieve greatness on the battlefield. He was a brilliant strategist and a man of unyielding courage who, in the face of insurmountable odds, nearly changed forever the course of history. In this remarkable book, you’ll learn the keys to Lee’s greatness as a man and a leader. You’ll find a general whose standards for personal excellence were second to none, whose leadership was founded on the highest moral principles, and whose character was made of steel. You’ll see how he remade a rag-tag bunch of men into one of the most impressive fighting forces history has ever known. You’ll also discover other sides of Lee—the businessman who inherited the debt-ridden Arlington plantation and streamlined its operations, the teacher who took a backwater college and made it into a prestigious university and the motivator who inspired those he led to achieve more than they ever dreamed possible. Each chapter concludes with the extraordinary lessons learned, which can be applied not only to your professional life, but also to your private life as well. Today’s business world requires leaders of uncommon excellence who can overcome the cold brutality of constant change. Robert E. Lee was such a leader. He triumphed over challenges people in business face every day, and so can you.

Softcover, 256 pages, #484, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S. **Cash, check, money order only to:** TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Outside the U.S. please email us at sales@barnesreview.com for S&H and payment methods.

Brazil had roughly four times the number of slaves that ever lived in the United States, and not a single shot was ever fired in Brazil—or anywhere else in the New World for that matter—to free the slaves. Why did it happen here, and why are we preserving the notion of conflict without any other understanding of the historical context of that conflict that's called the American Civil War?"

TBR asked Charles about the Marxist influence on erasing Southern heritage.

"A lot of things are happening in the United States which are part of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels's original plan in February of 1848," he explained.

In fact, he continued, "[Abe Lincoln's] government was arguably the first Marxist inroad in the United States, very literally, because Karl Marx and Abraham Lincoln were pen pals, and they corresponded extensively."

The 2011 book *Lincoln's Marxists* examines the Marxist penetration in Lincoln's administration.

"[President Lincoln] had a couple of dozen refugees from the communist revolutions of 1848—most of which failed—who became part of his administration, and who became part of the Union Army, another part of history that just doesn't fit with the whole image of Mount Rushmore, so to speak."

Although it is widely known that Lincoln instituted the first income tax and took steps toward central banking—planks of the Communist Manifesto—Charles explained that many are unaware of the Marxists' further impact.

"In the Communist Manifesto of 1848, one of Marx's biggest projects was that agriculture should be regulated and centralized, and in 1862—you would've really thought that Abe Lincoln and the Congress would've had other things to think about—that's when they created the antecedents of the Department of Agriculture. There's no doubt in my mind about Abe Lincoln's intention to implement as much of the Communist Manifesto as he possibly could during his lifetime."

Charles explained why those blacks fighting to remove the monuments should instead be rallying to keep them standing.

"This historical degradation is ultimately insulting to black people," Charles said. "I would think that if the people who were involved in Black Lives Matter were even partially awake, they would realize that for two totally different reasons they should treasure the heritage of the Battle of Liberty Place monument."

The Battle of Liberty Place, which was precipitated by an attempt to seize the arms of private citizens, took place on September 14, 1874, in New Orleans, when 5,000 mostly Confederate veterans fought against the New Orleans Metropolitan Police and state militia. The veterans occupied the statehouse, armory and downtown for three days and disbanded before federal troops arrived to restore the elected government. No veterans were ever charged.

"On the one hand, the largest single paramilitary group involved in that battle on the Southern side was called the New Orleans Native Guard, and they were blacks and people of mixed race," explained Charles. "And they were involved precisely because the carpetbaggers and scalawags were bringing their banking system and expropriating what was left of the bankrupted South. They were really mistreating everybody, and no one was easier to swindle than the recently emancipated and unsophisticated slaves.

"Another level is," he continued, "if Black Lives Matter is a legitimate movement at all—and maybe it's just a totally illegitimate George Soros movement—if anybody seriously believes in the goals of that movement, then they should see that they are directly aligned with the people in Louisiana and many other Southern states who revolted against the abuses of the power-hungry occupying government, and wanted to take power back into the people's hands, and away from corrupt police and authorities.

"That's what the Battle of Liberty Place was about," said Charles. "It's about the people asserting their right to self-government in the face of an occupying force. Isn't that almost stunningly similar to what those who say they favor black resistance against police power—they say that they stand for that—but, in fact, it seems that they really just want to pit one group against another in order to ultimately increase the power of the state?"

> “They just want to pit one group against another to increase the power of the central state.

Charles explained the importance of the era of President Lincoln's War and Reconstruction to the elite.

"The debate over the monuments is so very important to 'them,' because the transformation of the United States in the course of 1861 to 1877 was the foundation for the federal government becoming the great arbiter of every aspect of human welfare and human life in the United States."

This, of course, was diametrically opposed to the Old South's view of government.

"The Confederate tradition, the Southern American tradition," said Charles, "is a tradition of taking charge of your own affairs and responsibility for your own life. Really what it comes down to is the value of individual responsibility and individual freedom versus government power and trusting your existence to someone else. That's ultimately the big debate and the big divide in the world. Are we going to be masters of our own destiny or are we going to let other people take charge of our destiny? And I hope to God that in my lifetime and my son's lifetime and his kids' lifetimes that we will start taking charge of our own destiny again by realizing just how much we've given up, and by realizing how certain major events—like the American Civil War, World War I and World War II, and the Cold War ever since, now the War on Terrorism—how all of these great, modern wars have been stages for international banking, international finance, to take away freedom and to centralize power and planning in the world.

"We need to restore individual self-determination, individual responsibility, individual freedom in the United States," said Charles, "because that is what made this country really the envy of the world, and it was at its most perfect before 1860. It's a hard thing to say to people that the freest time in American history was when we still owned slaves, but the reality is that private slavery was just not really anywhere near as oppressive or degrading to human liberty and human dignity as state slavery, and what we have today is a system of state slavery, and it's just getting more and more and more absolute."

Ironically, New Orleans will reach a significant milestone next year, one that may be overshadowed by the elites' erasing of history.

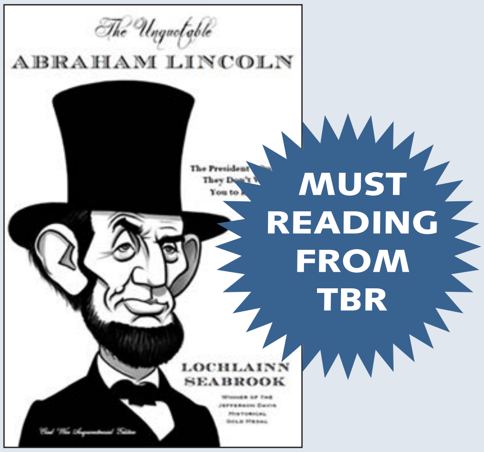
"New Orleans is going to be 300 years old next year," said Charles, "and we're celebrating it this year by taking down some of the most beautiful, iconic statues in the city, and in the case of the Liberty Place monument, one of the most historically unique and precious monuments to the American spirit of freedom that we ever had anywhere. How many monuments do you know to self-government and the efforts of the people to take charge of their own destiny in the United States? I really can't think of another one."

Although an academic and not an activist, Charles is fighting back.

"I, and whoever I can get to join me," he explained, "are going to file a lawsuit for the environmental assessment of New Orleans as a potential World Heritage Site, and for the restoration of as much of its historic heritage as can be salvaged, starting with these monuments that have been taken down.

"I think it will be possible, slowly but surely in the aftermath of this struggle, to say that we need to expand and save the entire city, and in saving the entire city perhaps we can restore some of the monuments that have been lost. It's still possible to save history and to create a World Heritage Site for the world that's 'gone with the wind' here in New Orleans, and that's my dream, and I'm hoping that I can spread that dream to other people."

If you think you can assist Charles Lincoln in his quest to protect Southern history and right this wrong, he can be reached at (504) 777-5021. ❖



THE UNQUOTABLE ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The President's Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!

If we're to believe the nearly 20,000 books that have been written about President Lincoln by pro-North and New South historians, he was an ardent abolitionist, a Bible-believing Christian and a Constitution-loving conservative who headed the most ethical administration in U.S. history, preserved the Union, ended American slavery and became the black man's greatest champion by granting him full civil and equal rights. In fact, according to Lincoln's own words, nothing could be further from the truth. After reading the eye-opening book, *The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln*, by award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his faithful worshipers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about our 16th chief executive and his unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjustifiable war.

In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, state rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, "mulattos," the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more.

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A *Revisionist* Look at the War of FEDERAL INTERVENTION

ARGUES AUTHOR PAT SHANNAN, the War of Federal Intervention—misleadingly known as the "War of Northern Aggression"—did not end in 1865 but has expanded to attack the North as well as the South and continues to this very day. Lincoln was not the best president but most likely the worst, according to Shannan. And Jefferson Davis was possibly the best of all our American presidents. Here Pat takes us on a whirlwind tour of uncensored "Civil War" history.

By Pat Shannan

No books supporting the Confederate side of history regarding the misnamed "Civil War" are used anywhere in American public or private schools, and far too few are even in circulation. However, the truth is out there, and what follow are a few of the often overlooked facts that historians have left out.

When I was growing up in the Deep South in the 1950s, I thought "damyankee" was one word. Then I found out I was one myself, having been born in Illinois but escaping before I was hung with that funny accent. The term, of course, was spawned by what had happened 90 years earlier when the South was invaded by something they referred to as "the War of Northern Aggression." But that was a misnomer. Those white Christians from the North had nothing against their white Christian brothers in the South and were duped into making war against them. More accurately, it was "The War of Federal Intervention." It continues today and is not limited anymore to only the Southern states.

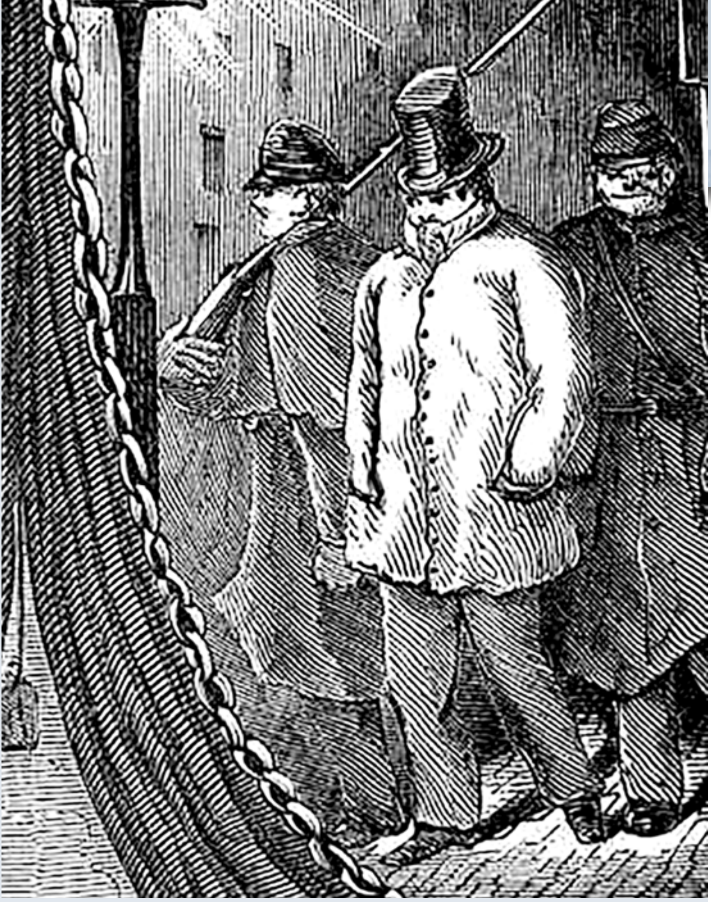
Although slavery was never high on the legitimate list for the causes of the war, the mockingbird media and public education, over the past few decades, have managed to establish it as the absolute and singular impetus for the agony and misery brought upon the South, leading to the deaths of 650,000 Americans. And while we have been inundated with the fabled atrocities perpetrated by the white plantation owner against the poor, helpless slave of the era, the whole myth was born from the popular but fictional novel of the day, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Logically, the whole idea borders on the absurd when one considers that a good slave in the 1850s cost a "pretty penny," from about $1,000 to as much as $2,500; and what kind of fool is going to mistreat that kind of an investment?

Less than 6% of the plantation owners held slaves, and only half that many—less than 3%—of those who later donned a Confederate uniform on the battlefields did so. It is certain that even those few could not have been motivated to risk their own lives and kill others in order to preserve the tradition of slavery in the South.

Nor was secession anywhere near anything to be linked with a "treasonous act." The founders had outlined that with the escape from England by placing these words in the Declaration of Independence in 1776: "[T]hat whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these [aforementioned] ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government." And 11 years later, at Constitution Hall in Philadelphia, the matter was discussed at length with all the representatives of the 13 states where it was agreed that any and all joining the united States of America also maintained the right to secede at any time it chose to do so.

Even Rep. Abraham Lincoln (R-Ill.) concurred in 1847 from the floor of Congress with:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right, a



President Abraham Lincoln imprisoned more than 14,400 civilians for sedition during the war, according to the *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association* (Vol. 5, Issue 1, 1983). Just under 30% of those arrested were from the state of Maryland.

right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world."

British historian Goldwyn Smith later wrote that Southern secession could not have asked for a clearer support than this statement by Lincoln.

And a generation earlier, in 1806, New England grew insanely enraged at the thought of Louisiana being admitted into the union. New Hampshire Sen. Plumer said, "The Eastern states must and will dissolve the union and form a separate government of their own, and the sooner they do this, the better."

And Massachusetts Sen. Pickering screamed: "I rather anticipate a new Confederacy exempt from the corrupt influence of the aristocratic Democrats of the South. . . . There will be a separation. . . . The British provinces (of Canada), even with the consent of Great Britain, will become members of the Northern confederacy."

Did we hear that right? Never saw that in our schoolbooks, did we? A Northern confederacy. Fifty-five years before the shots at Fort Sumter, the roles of the unionist North and the secessionist South were threatening to be reversed in history.

The idea surfaced and was seriously considered again at the Harford Convention of 1814, and then again in 1845. The New Englanders, led by former president John Quincy Adams, so opposed the admission of Texas to the union that they were publicly threatening again to secede. So when the South finally acted on it 15 years later, might we suppose that the people were merely further carrying out a great suggestion from their New England brothers?

The slave issue is an ugly matter and one that even generals Lee and Jackson and President Jefferson Davis, among many other leaders of the Confederacy, wanted resolved. Few people know today, due to the ongoing distortion of fake news and fake histories, that any further slave purchase was already written into the Confederate Constitution as being unlawful and plans for the total abolition of slavery over the next 10 years were also on the Confederate planning boards.

Article I, Section 9
C.S.A. Limits on Congress, Bill of Rights

> *1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.*
>
> *2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.*

Unfortunately, the vicious attack and eventual overcoming of the Confederacy by Lincoln's legions stopped the Confederate separation and plans for freedom for all.

And one longtime unobserved fact should be recognized by all, especially those so deluded by maleducation that they want to tear down Confederate history: No slave was ever transported by any ship sailing under a Confederate flag.

Which leads us to ask, then how did the slaves get here? The slaves all sailed under some form of flag from both a pre-founding and post-founding of the united States of America, and the motivation was always the same old thing—money. So where did they land? Savannah? Mobile? Biloxi? New Orleans?

No, not nearly close. The Massachusetts Puritans first captured their Pequot Indian neighbors and sold them into slavery in the West Indies. Then, in due time, the slave traders discovered that for a paltry few bottles of rum, they could purchase a Negro slave in Africa and transport him to the Massachusetts shore in exchange for huge profits. From 1755 to 1766, more than 23,000 African captives were deposited on the Massachusetts shore. Consequently, more slaves were sold to the Northern farmers than to the Southern.

In 1808, the practice having been made illegal had little impact, and certainly the increased black market prices made the missions even more enticing. By 1820, the smugglers were bringing in over 40,000 Africans a year and, by 1860, there were 3,500,000 African slaves firmly planted in the South for which the Southern planters had paid the Northern pirates millions of dollars.

However, there were even larger numbers of slaves residing and working on Northern plantations than on those in the South, and for that reason, "the abolition of slavery" was nowhere near the top of the list as the cause for the War of Federal Intervention. It would be more than a year after the shooting started that Frederick Douglas would impress upon President Lincoln that this idea was a far better public relations idea with which to pluck the emotional heartstrings of Americans and convince the masses that they were fighting for something honorable—especially when the South had done nothing dishonorable in the first place by following Lincoln's 1847 advice to "shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better."

> “
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> Instead of complying with Union promises, Lincoln assembled a fleet of war vessels.

Thus, the bogus but politically correct "Emancipation Proclamation" was issued for public pacification by the deceptive "Honest Abe." It also prevented the British from assisting the South in the war.

Why was the proclamation deceptive? Because Lincoln didn't even attempt to free the Negro slaves in the Northern states but rather attempted to apply it to a foreign nation (the C.S.A.). This had the equal amount of impact of legality on the Confederacy as it would have had on the foreign nations of China or Afghanistan.

(We should note, too, that Lincoln even exempted the neutral states of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. Could this have been because his own father-in-law was a wealthy land owner in Kentucky and possessor of a large contingent of slaves?)

So the alleged cause of the war being blamed on "slavery" was no more than a giant piece of politically correct subterfuge that has grown to be far more widely accepted in the past 50 years than it did in the first 100.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

Lincoln spat another wad of politician's blabber on December 6, 1864, when he wrote, "In stating a simple condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of *those who began it.*"

Let's check that out. Everybody knows that the South (thoughtlessly) fired the first shot, but not many know the prelude to that overture.

When South Carolina seceded the previous December, it reclaimed the small island and Fort Sumter as its own and ordered the occupying foreign troops to evacuate. However, for humanitarian reasons and with courteous consideration for the current strained relationship, South Carolina's governor agreed to supply the Union defense force with meat and vegetables for a reasonable time until they could be evacuated. Ever since Lincoln's inauguration on March 4, his Secretary of State William Seward had solemnly sworn to do so, but the official order never came down.

The Carolinians' temptation to take the fort and throw out the squatters was overcome by the better judgment of not wanting to start a war, but four months had passed since the state had claimed possession by seceding and more than a month of having made welfare cases out of the Union Army was making the tiresome effort grow old.

Finally, in early April, instead of complying with Union promises to remove the troops, Lincoln assembled a fleet of war vessels containing provisions, guns, ammunition and more troops and ordered it to Charleston. Even Union Maj. Robert Anderson, commander at Fort Sumter, when notified from Washington that "the expedition will go forward," without anyone hearing his opinion, said on April 7, "We shall strive to do our duty, though I frankly say that my heart is not in the war which I see is thus to be commenced."

Maj. Anderson knew five days beforehand who would *really* be firing the first shot and that the war would start because of it.

Instead of constructing a blockade, which would have forced the Union troops to either turn around or fire the first shot at the Confederate ships, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard ordered his troops on the Charleston shore to fire on Fort Sumter, thereby giving Lincoln his desired headline about the South firing first on the Union troops. He had successfully lured them into it. There was no doubt that the media cry of "The South has fired on the flag" would inflame the hearts of the North, and it worked.

LINCOLN ONE OF THE GREAT VILLAINS?

Every year for the past couple of decades or more fake news polls have ranked the top U.S. presidents of all time, and Abraham Lincoln wins every year. This reflects another chapter of the biased press in that, if the truth be known when it comes to the part of the constitutional oath of "defending against all enemies both foreign and domestic," Lincoln was the greatest constitutional violator of all (at least until Barry Soetoro came along).

Still recognized as a “great hero” a century and a half later, Lincoln was far more a great villain of history. He suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus (without the consent of Congress), which then prevented the release of people unfairly imprisoned without a trial. Next, he jailed enough of the Maryland members of the state’s legislature to prevent a forum in case they should be leaning toward a vote for secession. Had Maryland joined the Confederacy, D.C. would have been surrounded on all sides.

Nevertheless, 20,000 of Maryland’s own managed to escape the Union occupation of their mother state and follow their hearts to Virginia in order to join and fight for the Confederate Army.

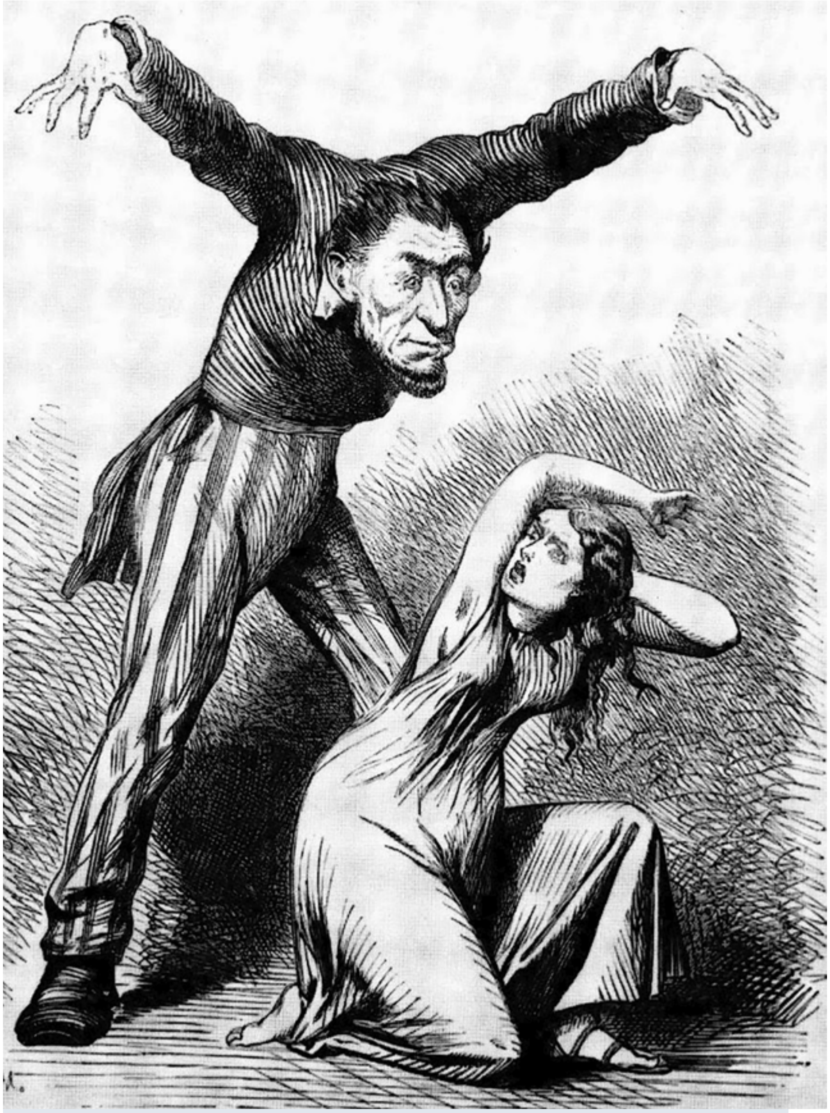
In total, historic records show that by war’s end, Lincoln’s orders had sent 14,401 Northern civilians to prison as political prisoners, some for the duration and without having been formally charged. Secretary of State Seward helped confirm all this in an off-the-cuff conversation one day with Lord Lyons, the British ambassador to the United States, when he boasted:

> My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch a bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York; and no power on Earth, except that of the president, can release them. Can the queen of England do so much? (Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons, courtesy of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum)

Not only did Lincoln shut down newspapers, even in his own home state of Illinois, which had editorialized unfavorably against him, but one of the most egregious attacks of all was on Ohio U.S. Rep. C.L. Vallandigham. In the middle of the night, Union troops broke into the home of the civilian-elected official and arrested him. The sitting congressman was then hauled before a military court, tried, convicted and banished from the United States. Vallandigham’s crimes? He was outspoken about the administration’s unconstitutional policies. And let us not forget, Honest Abe launched a four-year war against his former countrymen that was never declared by Congress, a blatant violation of constitutional law.

As do so many multi-generational Americans, I have ancestral ties to both sides of that war—some of which I am proud, one not so much.

He was a tough old coot by the name of Henry Alonzo Pratt, and was my great-great-grandfather (by marriage, I am always quick to add). Born in Minnesota in 1822, he was twice the age of most



The Vampire

This illustration, published in the *Comic News* of November 26, 1864, shows President Abraham Lincoln, dressed in the striped pants of Uncle Sam, trying to suck the blood of liberty from the people of the United States, represented by the allegorical figure Columbia. Entitled “The Vampire,” it was drawn by Matt Morgan. The caption (not shown) reads: “Abe [says]: ‘Columbia, thou art mine; with thy blood I will renew my lease of life — Ah! Ah!’ ” By this time in 1864, Lincoln had long ago suspended *habeas corpus*, and was on the way to locking up some 15,000 American citizens for sedition, jailed the Maryland state legislature, and arrested, tried and banished the anti-war Copperhead leader, democratically elected Ohio Rep. Clement Vallandigham, to Canada. It was obvious to everyone that anyone who opposed Lincoln’s war of intervention against the South was in Lincoln’s gun sights.

of his fellow soldiers (and reportedly twice as tough) when he marched on the murderous, barbarous rampage through Georgia and South Carolina with Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. It has been often reported that Sherman, a hater of everything Southern, uncaringly turned his head the other way when defenseless women both black and white were raped and sometimes murdered, their homes and crops burned and their children rendered homeless. I have neither signed confessions nor evidence of Grandpaw Pratt's actual participation, but the logical assumption of implication and circumstantial evidence are more than enough to make one wonder where Grandpaw might be spending eternity.

On the other hand, I had a six-great uncle, Maj. Thomas Hinds, who was a generation ahead of the forming of the Confederate States of America but was Gen. Andrew Jackson's right-hand man at the Battle of New Orleans in 1814 and at a few other, earlier fights. When Mississippi became an official state in 1817, Hinds County, home of the capital city of Jackson, was named after him.

My Uncle Tom did have one tie to the future Confederacy that later made his family proud. In 1815, he was asked by his close friends, the Davis family in Mississippi, to transport their seven-year-old son to a private military school in Kentucky, and Maj. Hinds agreed.

Chief Justice Chase wanted to dismiss the treason charges and release Davis.

Traveling more than 400 miles northeast up the Natchez Trace by horse and wagon with the youngster, Maj. Hinds had made plans to stop and rest a few days with his old boss and mentor, Andrew Jackson, before finishing the tedious and wearisome journey over the remaining miles into Kentucky. It was there at the Hermitage Plantation that the future U.S. representative and senator, secretary of war and the eventual president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, met the first of many U.S. presidents that he would know over his exciting lifetime.

THE ABUSE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

Shortly after Lee's 1865 surrender to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia, President Davis was captured in south central Georgia, traveling with his wife toward Florida. He was taken to Fort Monroe, Virginia on trumped-up charges of treason. He was shackled like an animal and suffered torture born of the media-created hatred for the leader of the Confederacy.

Encyclopedia Britannica wrote, "During the early part of his imprisonment, he was manacled and subjected to severities that impaired his health."

Davis's incarceration continued for over two years while he was charged with treason in the U.S. federal court system. However, Chief Justice Salmon Chase, whose heart was on the side of the accused, felt that the former American stalwart had been abused enough and supplied the Davis defense team with the out needed.

There was no such thing as a U.S. citizen at the time, as all citizens were citizens of their respective states; therefore, Davis could not be tried for treason against the United States. It was a crime that did not exist. Possibly an official of the U.S. government could commit treason, but not a regular state citizen, nor a president of a foreign nation. A key element of the crime of treason is that the person must owe allegiance to the United States. The United States had no citizens under the Constitution. Chief Justice Chase preferred to dismiss the treason charges and release Davis, but another judge, John Underwood, would not agree to it.

So Chase supplied the defense with another idea. Under the 14th Amendment, as of then passed but not yet ratified, anyone who had taken an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and later engaged in insurrection against the U.S. cannot hold public office. According to the defense team now, thanks to Chase, that inability to hold public office under that restriction of the 14th Amendment constituted punishment for his "rebellious actions," and to further prosecute him for the same "crime" would constitute double jeopardy under the 5th Amendment. The court finally agreed, and Jefferson Davis was released.

And that is how Jefferson Davis avoided the likelihood of being hanged for treason and was allowed to live out his days in New Orleans and, from 1876 to his death in 1889, at his beloved Beauvoir estate on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

In 1903, Beauvoir became a home for indigent and/or disabled Confederate veterans and their wives and widows, the last ones passing away there in 1957. Today it is a Confederate museum and tourist attraction housing some 12,000 books from the Davis Presidential Library and the remaining 65% of the treasures and artifacts that managed to survive the last major attacks on the Confederacy: hurricanes Camille (1969) and Katrina (2005).

How long that museum will be allowed to stay open remains to be seen, as does the fate of the true history of the War of Federal Intervention against the South. ❖

Pat Shannan is a freelance writer and editor. He is also the author of several videos and books including *Everything They Ever Told Me Was a Lie*, in which Shannan tackles some of the biggest conspiracies and cover-ups in American history. This 280-page softcover book is available from AFP Bookstore at $25 plus $4 S&H in the U.S. Please call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to reserve.

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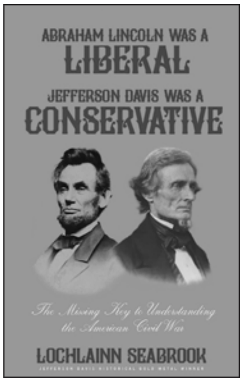
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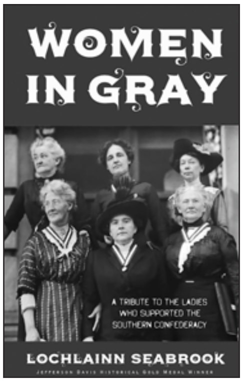
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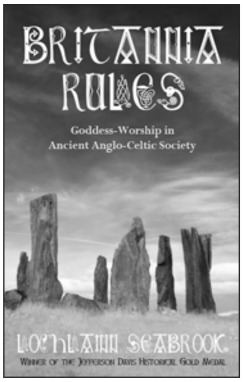
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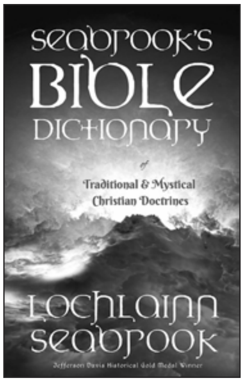
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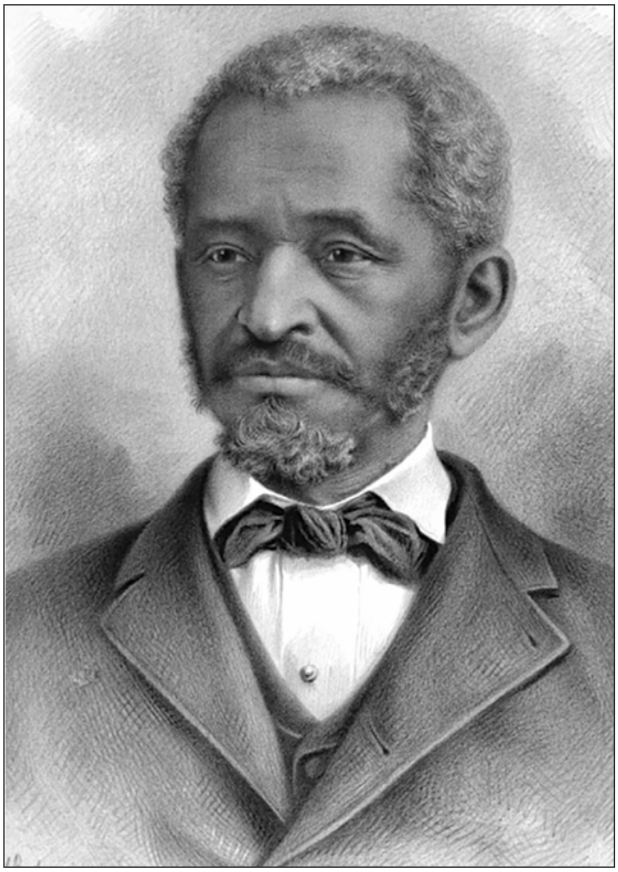
DIXIE'S DARK SECRET

BLACK SLAVE OWNERS: THE MATTER REVISITED

MANY YEARS AGO, researcher Robert M. Grooms penned an article for Willis Carto about the large numbers of blacks that owned slaves in the antebellum South. The article may be the most widely disseminated piece ever published on the subject, having been reprinted in other magazines and posted on dozens of websites. Here is that article—not to be confused with an article Grooms crafted for TBR in 2002 in a similar vein. The original article is here updated and expanded.



By Robert M. Grooms

Although seldom acknowledged, the fact is large numbers of free Negroes owned black slaves in the American slaveholding states—in fact, in numbers disproportionate to their representation in society at large. According to the U.S. census report for June 1, 1860, the last year before the American Civil War/War Between the States, there were nearly 27 million whites in the country. Some 8 million of them lived in the slaveholding states. The census also determined that there were fewer than 385,000 individuals who owned slaves.[1] Even if all slaveholders had been white, that would amount to only 1.4% of whites in the country, or 4.8% of Southern whites, who owned one or more slaves.

The 1860 census also reported that there were nearly 4.5 million Negroes in the U.S., with fewer than 4 million of them

Left, Anthony Johnson, considered the very first American black slave owner in the 1650s. African-American historian John Hope Franklin states: "The majority of Negro owners of slaves had some personal interest in their property. . . . There were instances, however, in which free Negroes had a real economic interest in the institution of slavery and held slaves in order to improve their economic status."

In black slave settlements like this one in South Carolina, many slaves had minimal contact with whites. Significantly, this situation meant that much of African culture was preserved on American plantations. Also, the establishment leads students to believe that all owners of slaves in America were white. In reality, Indians also owned slaves, and so did blacks and mulattos, as the accompanying article illustrates.

living in the slaveholding states. Of the blacks residing in the South, 261,988 were not slaves.

In the rare instances when the ownership of slaves by free Negroes is acknowledged in history books today, justification centers on the claim that black slave masters were simply individuals who had purchased the freedom of a spouse or child from a white slaveholder and had been unable to manumit them. Although this did happen, it is a misrepresentation of the majority of instances, one that is debunked by records of the period on blacks who owned slaves. These individuals included Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry, of Collection District, South Carolina, who each owned 84 slaves in 1830. In fact, in 1830 a fourth of free Negro slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves, eight owning 30 or more.[2]

In 1860, there were 10,689 free blacks living in New Orleans. The country's leading African-American historian, now deceased Duke University professor John Hope Franklin, records that of this number over 3,000 free Negroes in that city, or 28%, owned slaves. This 28% is certainly impressive when compared to the less than 1.4% of all American whites and less than 4.8% of Southern whites who owned slaves. The statistics show that, when free, blacks disproportionately became slave masters.

The majority of slaveholders, black or white, owned only one to five slaves. More often than not, and contrary to over a century and a half of bullwhips-on-tortured-backs propaganda, black and white masters worked and ate alongside their charges; be it in house, field or workshop. The few individuals who owned 50 or more slaves were confined to the top 1%, and have been defined as slave magnates.

In 1860 there were at least six Negroes in Louisiana who owned 65 or more slaves. The largest number, 152 slaves, were owned by the widow C. Richards and her son P.C. Richards, who owned a large sugar cane plantation. Another black slave magnate in Louisiana, with over 100 slaves, was Antoine Dubuclet, a sugar planter whose estate was valued at (in 1860 dollars) $264,000.[3] That year, the mean wealth of Southern white men was $3,978.[4]

In Charleston, South Carolina in 1860, 125 free Negroes owned slaves, six of them owning 10 or more. Of the $1.5 million in taxable property owned by free Negroes in Charleston, more than $300,000 represented slaveholding.[5] In North Carolina 69 free blacks were slave owners.[6]

In 1860 William Ellison was South Carolina's largest Negro slaveholder. In *Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South* authors Michael Johnson and

James L. Roak write a sympathetic account of Ellison's life. From Ellison's birth as a slave to his death at 71, the authors attempt to provide justification based on speculation as to why a former slave would become a magnate slave master.

At birth he was given the name April. A common practice among slaves of the period was to name a child after the day or month of his or her birth. Between 1800 and 1802 April was purchased by a white slaveholder named William Ellison. Apprenticed at 12, he was taught the trades of carpentry, blacksmithing and machining, as well as how to read, write, cipher and do bookkeeping.

On June 8, 1816, William Ellison appeared before a magistrate (with five local freeholders as supporting witnesses) to gain permission to free April, now 26 years of age. In 1800 the South Carolina Legislature had set out in detail the procedures for manumission. To end the practice of freeing unruly slaves of "bad or depraved" character and those who "from age or infirmity" were incapacitated, the state required an owner to testify under oath to the good character of the slave he sought to free. Also required was evidence of the slave's "ability to gain a livelihood in an honest way."

Although lawmakers of the time could not envision the incredibly vast public welfare structure of a later age, these stipulations became law in order to prevent slaveholders from freeing individuals who would become a burden on the general public.

> "The Ellisons were so successful—using slave labor—that many white businesses failed.

Interestingly, considering today's accounts of life under slavery, authors Johnson and Roak report instances where free Negroes petition to be allowed to become slaves because they were unable to support themselves.

Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia (University Press of Virginia, 1995) was written by Ervin L. Jordan Jr., an African-American and assistant professor and associate curator of the Special Collections Department, University of Virginia library. He wrote: "One of the more curious aspects of the free black existence in Virginia was their ownership of slaves. Black slave masters owned members of their family and freed them in their wills. Free blacks were encouraged to sell themselves into slavery and had the right to choose their owner through lengthy court procedures."

In 1816, shortly after his manumission, April moved to Stateburg. Initially he hired slave workers from local owners. When in 1817 he built a gin for Judge Thomas Watries, he credited the judge nine dollars "for hire of carpenter George for 12 days." By 1820 he had purchased two adult males to work in his shop.[7] In fewer than four years after being freed, April demonstrated that he had no problem perpetuating an institution he had been released from. He also achieved greater monetary success than most white people of the period.

On June 20, 1820, April appeared in the Sumter District courthouse in Sumterville. Described in court papers submitted by his attorney as a "freed yellow man of about 29 years of age," he requested a name change because it "would yet greatly advance his interest as a tradesman." A new name would also "save him and his children from degradation and contempt which the minds of some do and will attach to the name April." Because "of the gratitude and respect for him," April asked that his name be changed to William Ellison. His request was granted.

In time the black Ellison family joined the predominantly white Episcopalian church. On August 6, 1824 he was allowed to put a family bench on the first floor, among those of the wealthy white families. Other blacks, free and slave, and poor whites, sat in the balcony. Another wealthy Negro family would later join the first floor worshipers.

Between 1822 and the mid-1840s, Ellison gradually built a small empire, acquiring slaves in increasing numbers. He became one of South Carolina's major cotton gin manufacturers, selling his machines as far away as Mississippi. From February 1817 until the Civil War/War Between the States commenced, his business advertisements appeared regularly in the newspapers across the state. These included the *Camden Gazette*, the *Sumter Southern Whig* and the *Black River Watchman*.

Ellison was so successful, due in large part to his utilization of cheap slave labor, that many white competitors went out of business. Such situations discredit impressions that whites dealt only with other whites. Where money was involved, among whites it is apparent that neither Ellison's race nor former slave status were considerations.

In his aforementioned book, Ervin L. Jordan Jr. writes that, as the great conflagration of 1861-1865 approached: "Free Afro-Virginians were a nascent black middle class under siege, but several acquired property before and during the war. Approximately 169 free blacks owned 15,976 acres in the counties of Amelia, Amherst, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Prince William and Surry, averaging 870 acres each. Twenty-nine Petersburg blacks each owned property worth $1,000 and continued to purchase more despite the war."

Jordan offers an example: "Gilbert Hunt, a Richmond ex-slave blacksmith, owned two slaves, a house valued at $1,376 and $500 in other properties at his death in 1863." Jordan wrote that "some free black residents of Hampton and Norfolk owned property of considerable value; 17 black Hamptonians possessed property worth a total of $15,000. Thirty-six black men paid taxes as heads of families in Elizabeth City County and were employed as blacksmiths, bricklayers, fishermen, oystermen and day laborers. In three Norfolk County parishes 160 blacks owned a total of $41,158 in real estate and personal property."

The general practice of the period was that plantation owners would buy seed and equipment on credit and settle their outstanding accounts when the annual cotton crop was sold. Ellison, like all free Negroes, could resort to the courts for enforcement of the terms of contract agreements. Several times Ellison successfully sued white men for money owed him.

In 1838 Ellison purchased on time 54.5 acres adjoining his original acreage from one Stephen D. Miller. He moved into a large home on the property. What made the acquisition notable was that Miller had served in the South Carolina legislature, as well as both in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, and while a resident of Stateburg had been governor of the state. Ellison's next door neighbor was Dr. W.W. Anderson, master of Borough House, a magnificent 18th-century mansion. Anderson's son would win fame in the War Between the States as Gen. "Fighting Dick" Anderson.

By 1847 Ellison owned over 350 acres, and more than 900 by 1860. He raised mostly cotton, with a small acreage set aside for cultivating foodstuffs to feed his family and slaves. In 1840 he owned 30 slaves, and by 1860 he owned 63. His sons, who lived in homes on the property, owned an additional nine slaves. His sons were trained as gin makers by their father.[8] They had spent time in Canada, where many wealthy U.S. Negroes of the period sent their children for advanced formal education. Ellison's sons and daughters married mulattoes from Charleston, bringing them to the Ellison plantation to live.

In 1860 Ellison greatly underestimated his worth to tax assessors at $65,000. Even using this false figure, this man who had been a slave 44 years earlier had achieved great financial success. His wealth outdistanced 90% of his white neighbors in Sumter District. In the entire state, only 5% owned as much real estate. His wealth was 15 times greater than the state's average for whites. And Ellison owned more slaves than 99% of the South's slaveholders.

Although a successful businessman and cotton farmer, Ellison's major source of income was derived from being a "slave breeder." Slave breeding was looked upon with disgust throughout the South, and the laws of most states forbade the sale of slaves under the age of 12. In several states it was illegal to sell inherited slaves.[9] Nevertheless, in 1840 Ellison secretly began slave breeding.

While there was subsequent investment return in raising and keeping young males, females were not productive workers in his factory or cotton fields. As a result, except for a few females he raised to become breeders, Ellison sold the female (and many of the male) children

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Did you know that there were thousands of African-American and American Indian slave owners in early America. That less than 5% of white Southerners owned slaves? That the Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave—and was not meant to? That until the last day of his life Lincoln campaigned to have all Blacks deported to Africa? That Jefferson Davis abolished the foreign slave trade before Lincoln? That Davis adopted a black child during the war?

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born to his female slaves at an average price of $400.

Ellison had a reputation as a harsh master. His slaves were said to be the district's worst fed and clothed. On his property was a small, windowless building where he would chain his problem slaves.

As with the slaves of his white counterparts, occasionally Ellison's slaves ran away. The historians of Sumter District reported that from time to time Ellison advertised for the return of his runaways. On at least one occasion Ellison hired the services of a slave catcher. According to an account by Robert N. Andrews, a white man who had purchased a small hotel in Stateburg in the 1820s, Ellison hired him to run down "a valuable slave." Andrews caught the slave in Belleville.

William Ellison died December 5, 1861. His will stated that his estate should pass into the joint hands of his free daughter and his two surviving sons. He bequeathed $500 to the slave daughter he had sold.

Following in their father's footsteps, the Ellison family actively supported the Confederacy throughout the war. They converted nearly their entire plantation to the production of corn, fodder, bacon, corn shucks and cotton for the Confederate armies. They paid $5,000 in taxes during the war. They also invested more than $9,000 in Confederate bonds, treasury notes and certificates in addition to the Confederate currency they held. At the end, all this expensive paper became worthless.

> "One former black slave owner became the state treasurer of Louisiana during Reconstruction.

The younger Ellisons contributed more than farm produce, labor and money to the Confederate cause. On March 27, 1863, John Wilson Buckner, William Ellison's oldest grandson, enlisted in the 1st South Carolina Artillery. Buckner served in the company of Capt. P.P. Billiard and Capt. A.H. Bodkin, local white men who knew Buckner was a Negro. Although it was illegal at the time for a Negro to formally join Confederate forces, the Ellison family's prestige nullified the law in the minds of Buckner's comrades. Buckner was wounded in action on July 12, 1863. At his funeral in Stateburg in August 1863, he was praised by his former Confederate officers as being a "faithful soldier."

Following the war, the Ellison family fortune quickly dwindled. But many former Negro slave magnates quickly took advantage of circumstances and benefited by virtue of their race. For example, Antoine Dubuclet, the previously mentioned New Orleans plantation owner who held more than 100 slaves, became the appointed Louisiana state treasurer during Reconstruction, a post he held from 1868 to 1877.[10]

A truer picture of the Old South, one never presented by the nation's mind-molders, emerges from this account. The American South had been undergoing structural evolutionary changes far, far greater than generations of Americans have been led to believe. Within a relatively short time, the obsolete and economically nonviable institution of slavery would have disappeared. The nation might have been spared awesome traumas from which it would never fully recover. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *The American Negro*, Raymond Logan and Irving Cohen (New York: Houghton and Mifflin, 1970), 72.

2 *Black Masters: A Family of Color in the Old South*, Michael Johnson and James L. Roak (New York: Norton, 1984), 64.

3 *The Forgotten People*, Gary Mills (Baton Rouge, 1977); *Black Masters*, 128.

4 *Men of Wealth in the United States, 1850-1870*, Lee Solton (New Haven, 1975) 85.

5 *Black Masters*, Appendix, Table 7, 280.

6 *Black Masters*, 62.

7 Information on the Ellison family was obtained from *Black Masters*; number of slaves owned was gained from U.S. Census Reports.

8 In 1860 South Carolina had only 21 gin makers; Ellison, his three sons and a grandson accounted for five of this number.

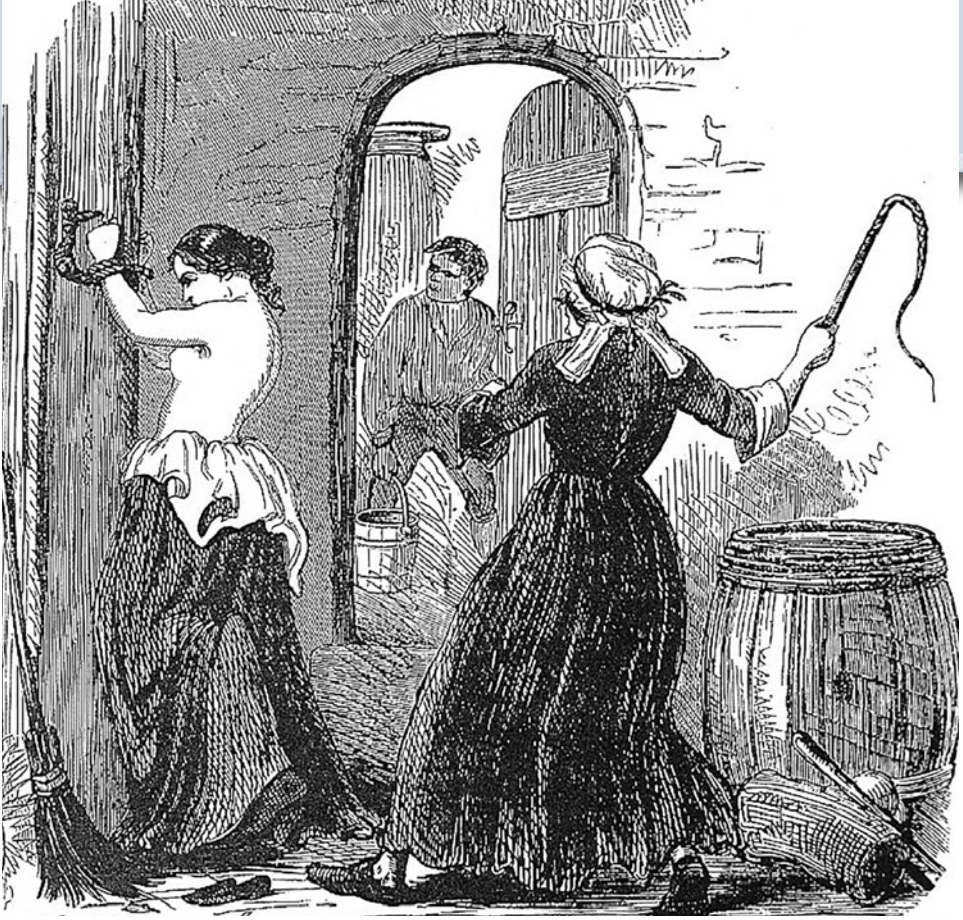
9 *Neither Black nor White: Slavery and Race in Brazil and the United States*, Carl H. Degler (New York: Macmillan, 1971), 39; *Negro Slavery in Louisiana*, Joe Grey Taylor (Baton Rouge, 1963), 404.

10 *Reconstruction, 1863-1877*, Eric Foner (New York: Harper and Row), 47, 353-355.

NOTE:

An early rendition of this eye-opening article first appeared in THE JOURNAL FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW in 1987. It has been reprinted in half a dozen other publications, and printed and/or discussed on many websites, including DiscussAmazon, FreeRepublic.wnd, LiveBinders, ConservativePoliticalForum, IronBark, AmericanCivilWar, civilwartalk, debatepolitics, freerepublic, CivilWarArchives, GreyRiderforDixienet, Pinterest, Amazon. USMessageboard, PoliticalHotwire, Topix, YouTube, SunBayPaper, Politics, Juanmarin, Soyatoslav.50megs, TheRebel, Quora, StudentsforaBetterFuture, Books.google, BBS.clutchfans, Scout, Abama, City-Data, RealHistoryww, XMarks, GermanVictims, Nordfront and Afro-Punk. It was also posted on Wikipedia until it was taken down because of a "political correctness" complaint. It certainly gives the reader a more accurate idea of life in the Old South.

ROBERT GROOMS was born in and resides in Indiana. He received a bachelor's degree from Indiana University at South Bend (IUSB), graduate Certificate in Labor Union Studies from Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, and a Master of Public Affairs degree from IUSB. He has published over 200 articles, including in THE BARNES REVIEW, *Instauration*, *American Renaissance* and *The Journal of Historical Review*, as well as *The Indianapolis Star*, *Indiana Bar Association's Res Gestae* and *Crime and Delinquency*. Included among his articles in TBR are "The African Slave Trade: Who Was Responsible?" (September 1997), "Racial Views of Early American Socialists" (July/August 1998), "Racial Mixing in Colonial Times" (November/ December 2001), "Slave-Owning Mulatto Families in Ante-Bellum Charleston, South Carolina" (July/August 2001), "Slavery Nothing New in Africa" (May/June 2001), "Black Owners of White Slaves" (November/ December 2002) and many more.



Black Owners of White Slaves in Antebellum Virginia

By Robert M. Grooms

Few Americans are aware that blacks were owners of Negro slaves in this country for over 200 years. At one time or another "free persons of color," as their contemporaries identified them, owned slaves in each of the original 13 colonies, and later in every state that sanctioned slavery. Fewer yet are aware that during the colonial period white redemptioners[1] were also "owned" by African-Americans.

In August 1619—more than a year before the landing of the *Mayflower*—a Dutch man-o'-war, the *White Lion*, with a Spanish captain named John Jope and an English pilot named Marmaduke, anchored at Point Comfort, down river from Jamestown in the colony of Virginia. On board were "20 and odd" men and women of African descent. The Virginia colony, founded only 12 years before, was in need of laborers, while the captain and his crew were in need of supplies. Twenty of the Negroes, the first of their race in the colonies, were soon sold to planters, fresh food and water were laded, and the ship sailed away.

Some of the blacks had English names (Edward, Mary, John) and others sonorous Spanish names (Antonio, Angeleo, Pedro, Antoney and Isabella). They did not have surnames. By their "Christian" names it is apparent the blacks had not come directly from Africa, but where they were from or what ships they arrived on are unknown.[2]

According to the black chairman of former President William Clinton's Commission on Race, Duke University History Professor John Hope Franklin:

ILLUSTRATION ABOVE: A white mistress flogs her white servant, possibly for becoming pregnant. Indentured servants and slaves who became pregnant were subject by law to severe legal lashings and financial punishment, as unintended pregnancies diminished a female slave's ability to work for four weeks after childbirth.

> These newcomers, who happened to be black, were simply more indentured servants [actually redemptioners]. They were listed in the census counts of 1623 and 1624; and as late as 1651 Negroes whose period of service had expired were being assigned land much the same way that it was being assigned to whites who had completed their indenture. During the first half-century of existence, Virginia had many Negro servants; and the record reveals an increasing number of free Negroes.[3]

Before 1643 servants without indentures generally became freemen after a term of service varying from two to eight years. After 1643, the term of servants "brought into the colony without indentures or covenants to testify to their agreement" were fixed by law at four to seven years, the period varying somewhat with the youthfulness of the servant.[4] It was the custom and later the law of servitude that the servant, white or black, received from his master at the time of his discharge a certain amount of property called "freedom dues." In 1660 Virginia the custom was to give each new freedman "3 barrels of corn and a suit of clothes."[5]

Included among the 20 Africans who arrived in 1619 was a male noted in early records simply as "Antonio, a Negro" and a female designated as "Mary, a Negro." (For reasons that are not readily apparent, many black males were called Antonio, a name that quickly became Antoney or Anthony.) The general muster rolls of 1624-25—when there were 23 blacks in the colony who constituted about 2 percent of the total population of 1,227—list both Antonio and Mary as being "servants," a designation shared by many whites. Twenty-five years later Antonio became Anthony, he married Mary, and the couple took the surname Johnson and accumulated a large tobacco plantation in Northampton County in Virginia.

In 1651 Anthony Johnson was given 250 acres as "head rights" for purchasing five incoming white redemptioners. The abstract of the deed read:

> ANTHONY JOHNSON. 250 acs. Northampton Co., 24 July 1651. . . . At great Naswattock Cr., being a neck of land bounded on the S.W. by the Maine Cr. & on S.E. & N.W. by two small branches issueing out of the Maine Cr. Trans. of 5 pers: Tho. Bemrose, Peter Bughby, Antho. Cripps, Jno. Qesorroto, Richard Johnson.

Johnson received an additional 50 acres in 1651 for purchasing another white redemptioner.

In 1652 John Johnson, who may have been Anthony Johnson's son, purchased 11 incoming white males and females and received 550 acres adjacent to Anthony Johnson. The abstract of the deed is as follows:

> JOHN JOHNSON, 550 acs. Northamption Co., 10 May 1852. . . . At great Naswattocks Cr., adj. 200 acs. granted to Anthony Johnson. Trans. of 11 pers: John Edward, Wm. Routh, Trio. Yowell, Fra. Maland, William Price, John Owen, Dorothy Rily, Richard Hemstead, Law. Barnes, Row. Rith, Mary Johnson.

Two years later another Negro, Rich. Johnson, who probably was related to Anthony and John Johnson, purchased two incoming white males and received 100 acres. An abstract of the deed is as follows.

> RICH JNOSON [Johnson], Negro, 100 acs. Northamption Co., 21 Nov. 1654. . . . On S. Side of Pongoteague Riv., Ely. upon Pocomock Nly. upon the land of John Jnoson., Negro, Wly, upon Anto. Jnoson, Negro & Sly. upon Nich. Waddilow. Trans. 2 pers: Wm. Ames, Wm. Vincent.

There are a number of additional Virginia land patents representing grants to free blacks of from 50 to 500 acres for purchasing white redemptioners. For example, in 1667 Emanuel Cambew received 50 acres in James City County. In 1668 50 acres were deeded to John Harris of Queen's Creek.[6]

Blacks and Indians came to own whites in Virginia in such large numbers that in 1670 the House of Burgesses (legislature) proclaimed that: ". . . noe negro or Indian though baptised and enjoyned their own freedome shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their own nation." "Christian" was an euphemism of the period for Caucasian. Virginia's Slave Code of 1705 provided "That no negroes, mulattos, Indians, although Christians, or Jew, Moor, Mahometans, or other infidels, shall, at any time, purchase any Christian, nor any other, except of their own complexion, or such as are declared slaves by this act."[7]

White redemptioners were housed with and worked alongside their black counterparts. Their terms of service could be extended for a large number of minor offenses, including marrying or having children without permission. As a result of extensions, many redemptioners were required to serve their whole life as a "servant." A child born to a female redemptioner frequently became the property of its mother's owner until the child reached age 30.[8]

In addition to owning white redemptioners, Anthony and Mary Johnson also owned black servants. In the 1640s John Castor was brought from Africa to the Virginia colony, where he was purchased by Anthony Johnson. In 1653 Castor filed a complaint in the Northampton County Court claiming that his master had unjustly extended the term of his indenture with the intention of keeping Castor as his slave for life. In his formal written pleading Castor alleged: "Yt hee come unto Virginia for seaven or eight years of Indenture, yt he had demanded his freedom of Anth. Johnson his Master: & further sd yt hee had kept him his serv[an]t seaven years longer than he should or ought."

Johnson, insisting he knew nothing of an indenture, fought hard to retain what he regarded as his personal property, slating "hee had ye Negro for his life." On March 5, 1655, the presiding judge, Capt. Samuel Goldsmith, ruled that "the said John Castor Negro shall forthwith bee returned to the service of his master Anthony Johnson."

Durante vite (servitude for life) had not existed in the

In 1862, famed photographer Henry P. Moore captured images of slaves working on Edisto Island, South Carolina. One notable feature of American black slavery was that, although many blacks came from diverse tribal backgrounds in Africa that had normally been at war (and speaking dozens of mutually unintelligible languages), the shared work routines and living spaces in America gradually eliminated the distinction in tribal affiliation that still rules African politics today.

colonies—except for a small number of white convicts transported from the British Isles—until Anthony and Mary Johnson won the judicial determination making John Castor their slave for life.

Surviving a fire that damaged their plantation, Anthony and Mary Johnson, with their white and black "servants" in tow, moved to the Eastern Shore of Maryland in early 1665. In 1668 the Johnsons leased a 300-acre plantation, on which Anthony Johnson remained until his death. As for Castor, he stayed on and acted as a witness for Mary Johnson's will in 1672.[9]

❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Today redemptioners are often incorrectly referred to as "indentured servants." Real indentured servants, in return for paying the cost of passage to the New World, entered into a written contract while still in Europe to work for a particular New World master for a set number of years under specified conditions. They were normally skilled artisans. The term "indentured servant" comes from the European practice of writing the agreement twice on a piece of parchment, then tearing it into two pieces over a wood rip saw, one piece going to the servant, the other to the master. The vast majority of whites and all early blacks arrived in the colonies as redemptioners. Redemptioners were generally of the underclass (including many orphans) who were (often involuntarily) rounded up and transported to the New World. (They were frequently transported in the same ship holds, and under the same conditions, as Africans.) There they were sold at auction to the highest bidder. Those not sold in port cities were taken in chain gangs to inland cities and auctioned off. Their terms of servitude (set by the individual colony's legislature) were generally longer than that agreed to by indentured servants, and the conditions they served under much harsher.

2 Logan, Raymond W., and Irving S. Cohen, *The American Negro* (Houghton Mifflin, 1970), 1; Bennett, Lerone Jr., *Before the Mayflower: A History of Black America* (Johnson Publishing, 1987), 28-29, 621.

3 Franklin, John Hope, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, 4th ed. (Knopf, 1974), 56.

4 W.W. Hening, *Statutes at Large*, I, 257, 441; Russell, John H. *The Free Negro in Virginia: 1619-1865* (Johns Hopkins Press, 1913, Dover Publications, 1969) 25.

5 Russell, 34, 46.

6 Bennett, 37-38, 621; Russell, 28-29, Burham, Philip, "Selling Poor Steven," *American Heritage* (Feb./March, 1993), 81-97.

7 Ballagh, J.C., *White Servitude in Colony of Virginia* (Johns Hopkins Univ., 1912), *passim*; Everett, Susanne, *History of Slavery* (Brompton Books, 1991; Chartwell Books, 1993), *passim*; Morris, Richard B., *Government and Labor in Early America* (Octagon Books, 1946, reprinted 1965), *passim*.

8 Ballagh, J.C., *White Servitude in Colony of Virginia* (Johns Hopkins Univ., 1912), *passim*; Everett, Susanne, *History of Slavery* (Brompton Books, 1991; Chartwell Books, 1993), *passim*; Morris, Richard B., *Government and Labor in Early America* (Octagon Books, 1946, reprinted 1965), *passim*.

9 Burnham, *ibid.*: Russell, 24-25, 32.

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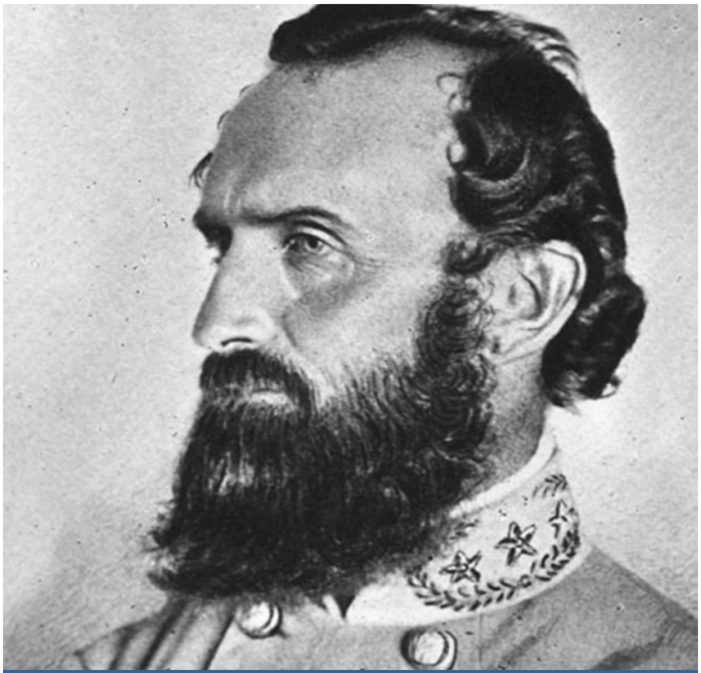
REBEL PRIVATE: FRONT & REAR

Gripping memoirs of Pvt. William A. Fletcher describe the war from Southern soldier's view

Abraham Lincoln's War of Intervention against the South, too often misnamed the "Civil War," has been debated and lied about for over 150 years. Much is now written by those with an ax to grind. In days gone by, serious works were often done by those from the upper ranks. Common soldiers usually did not chronicle, so their stories are rare. One, who distinguished himself by leaving behind an amazing personal record, was Pvt. William A. Fletcher. He was resourceful, intelligent and full of common sense.



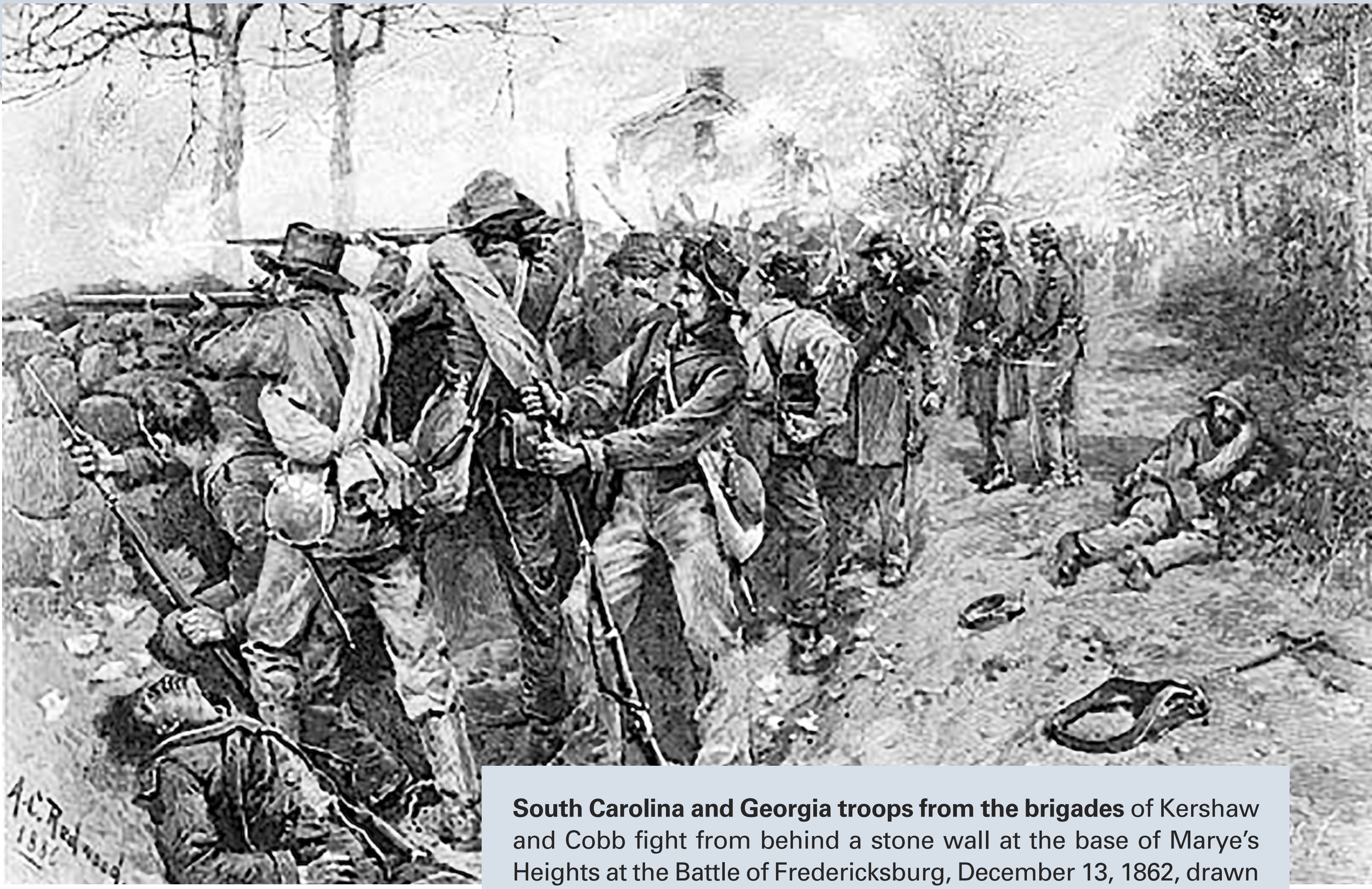
Pvt. William Fletcher fought in the Seven Days Battle under Gen. Stonewall Jackson (above).

By Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst

Born in Louisiana in 1839, William A. Fletcher grew up in the frontier country of east Texas in the 1850s. Though his formal education was limited, his love of books allowed him to overcome any handicap. He entered the war as a poor man and was inconvenienced by the "reconstruction" period that followed but died a wealthy lumberman some 50 years later, respected by both whites and blacks.[1]

Pvt. Fletcher was in his 60s when he composed his book of war experiences, relying entirely on his memory, leaving tactical discussions to others. His simple honesty makes the narrative striking. Fletcher was devoted to duty, but does not glorify war.

His father was a trader who bought and sold slaves. He was up to date on matters affecting his trade. He was aware of the decency of some slaveholders as well as the abusers, speculating that at some point the slave system might collapse. His father was also fearful war would come first. His opinion was an unpopular one, so he learned to avoid discussing that matter too openly. He also wisely thought it not smart to raise a family in a densely populated Negro



South Carolina and Georgia troops from the brigades of Kershaw and Cobb fight from behind a stone wall at the base of Marye's Heights at the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, drawn by Southern artist Allen Redwood. Pvt. William Fletcher was here too, participating in the decisive Confederate victory of Lee's troops over the Union forces under Gen. Ambrose Burnside.

area, so he moved to a more suitable place in east Texas.

Before seeing William off to war, he told him that the South was sure to lose because of port blocking and lack of resources, and that if William survived, he would find his dad was right. At the same time, William felt the correct thing to do was defend Dixie, his native land. Joining up with Hood's Texas Brigade turned out to be a project. While waiting for orders, a few boys went "out" for a good time as soldiers are wont to do. Since William was the one "with money," he ended up bailing out his comrades. That meant no money for food, so he never did that again. Gambling seemed to come naturally to these fellows. William gambled once, too, and did win a small amount, deciding he would never do that again, either.

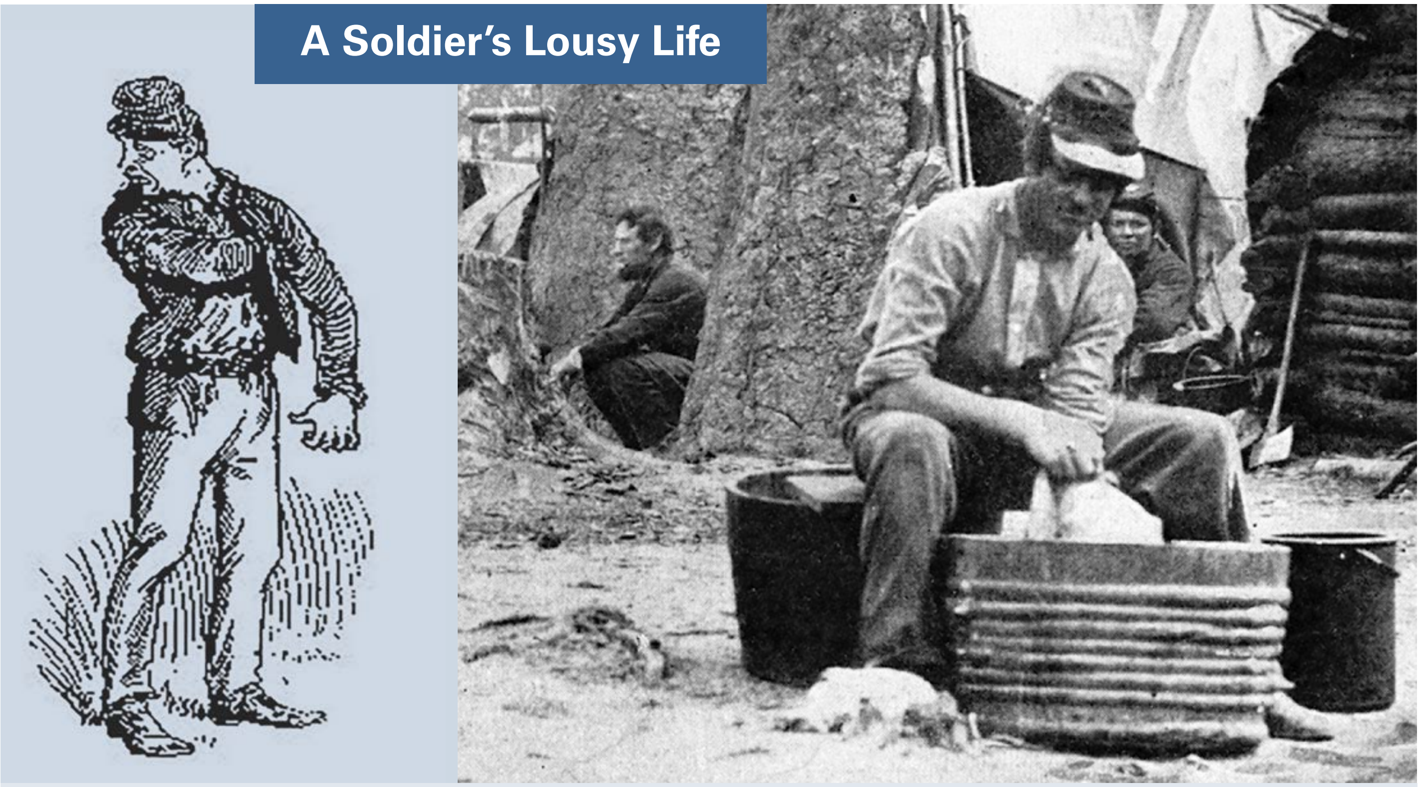
Once, while climbing down a hill to pick frozen persimmons off a tree, he fell and injured himself. In the hospital, a kind lady thinking he was hurt "in the war," plied him with food galore. When she found out how he was injured, she left in a huff, much to the delight of his comrades who had called her his "old lady."

While in the hospital, a buddy happened by and looked out the window at a fruit stand below. He asked William if he wanted any. He then produced a fishing pole with a hook, proceeding to latch on to the fruits and hauling them up one by one. It amused the onlookers from across the street, but eventually the vendor got wise to the game, moving his display under an awning. Now, some may call that stealing, but in wartime it was simply "foraging."

Another time, while buying cabbages for the commissary, the boys boiled them with bacon, looking to enjoy a "better meal." One of the legs on the tripod holding the laden pot broke, spilling cabbages down the hillside, with everyone chasing after the precious runaways.

Along the way, starvation was a common companion. He and his mates were sometimes so hungry, even a small amount of cooked parched corn was readily looked forward to. In foraging for food, William once watched a slick operator at work who had learned how to "thump" hen-house chickens with a stick, without disturbing roosting

A Soldier's Lousy Life



Enemy gunfire wasn't the only danger soldiers faced in the Civil War. Blood-sucking parasites—lice, in particular—plagued the average soldier, his woolen garments providing an ideal nesting ground for the disease-carrying creatures. Above left, a period illustration shows a Union soldier scratching. At right, a Union soldier is shown boiling his clothes, about the only way to effectively get rid of the typhus-carrying lice. Typhus fever was a significant killer during the American Civil War, as it also was in concentration camps in World War II.

birds (or the owner). Hunger and contaminated water both caused diarrhea to be a common ailment; all were afraid something dreadful would happen should things "let loose" at an inopportune time.

William fought in the Seven Days Battle at Richmond under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. There he saw his first balloon ascension; the Yankees hoisted it to get a view of the battle site, and "Rebel" cannons tried blasting it out of the sky. The balloon made it safely back to land.

A big problem for soldiers was lack of clothing. Often, they went weeks without a bath or change of clothes. A creek was a welcome place to clean up in warmer times, but tough in colder weather. Fleas, nesting in their clothes, were the bane of soldiers. It didn't matter whether a man was clean or dirty. It got so bad soldiers would take their clothes off and heat them over an open fire to let the critters fall into the flames as they fled the garments. Since there were no automatic washers in those days, clothes were cleaned by boiling them, and that was a luxury seldom available. Sometimes boys wore clothing until the clothes simply fell off.

Brothers often joined and served together. It could prove a curse, because they tended to fuss more over each other. One was killed trying to help his brother when he exposed himself to enemy fire.

Troops were frequently hauled by railroad. One time, an engine decoupled from the train, causing cars to run away. William noted it was a thrill he could have done without. Another time, while going through a tunnel, lying on top of boxcars turned into a dangerous situation. Some got smoked out, while others were injured because of the narrow spread between cars and tunnel roofs.

Heroes were made, not born. With flying bullets, many youths were nervous about fighting; some eventually got used to it, and others never did. Fletcher served regularly as a scout, fording creeks and using backwoods skills to keep track of and report on Yankee positions. Once, he and a buddy were almost captured by Yanks, but successfully eluding them instead.

As battles intensified, death stalked the countryside. It was a custom not to shoot the enemy looking to retrieve its dead, but sometimes the death toll was so high, bodies were left behind to decompose. The flies were awful and the stench unbelievable.

The closer to Richmond they got, the more soldiers encountered civilians hauling produce to market. The boys would "forage" out of the backs of horse-drawn wagons. Drivers of wagons behind would snicker, not realizing they were being had the same way. Eventually, people caught on to the shenanigans.

The brother of his sister's husband was a childhood friend of William's. He was seriously injured in battle near Richmond. William snuck out to visit him at the hospital, as he had not seen him in years. The injury involved the man's lungs, so he was furloughed, never to fight again. As a result of the unauthorized visit, William served his only time in the guardhouse. His captain, who thought the punishment harsh, as William had done his duty, chastised the lieutenant who refused the pass.

Other off-time was spent away from camp foraging, as only showing up for morning and evening roll call was required.

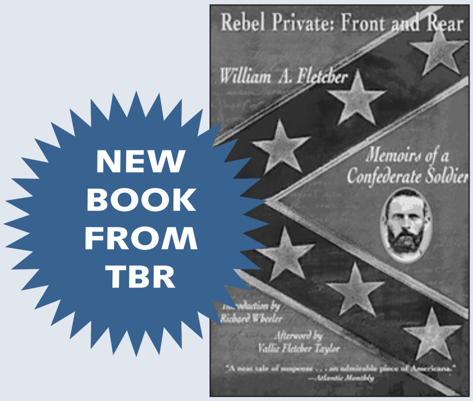
As the war rolled on, the Battle of Second Manassas caused William much grief. As soon as engagement became apparent, the "Rebels" decided to conduct a night operation. It was their first and last. The night was so dark, nothing could be ascertained accurately. Both Yankee and Dixie forces ended up behind enemy lines. When this disaster became obvious, everyone snuck back into their own areas. It was so dark there was little shooting; no one could be sure who or what they might hit. At camp, light was provided by campfire, oil lamps and candles, but no other visual aids were available.

The next day they fought over the same territory, with losses on both sides. William obtained leave to go to the front lines without a specific plan in mind. He found Yankee soldiers badly wounded. He had no sympathy for the dead, but to see the living suffer made a huge impression on him. One seriously wounded Union soldier, who was obviously intelligent, looked at William and stated, "Reb, look what you fellows have done for me."[2]

William had always had his ammunition pouch in the front of his gut, as it would provide some protection from bullets. But once, as he turned oblique, a bullet caught him there anyway, embedding itself next to a bone. He was out of the battle, lying prone, trying to figure out if he was dead or alive. A Union soldier approached him with a pistol, sighted it at him to finish him off, then thought better of deliberate murder and went on. William had never wished for a firearm so much in his life.

Eventually, he was helped to the rear, but the surgeons were busy. Though his pain was intense, he persuaded some buddies to conduct an operation with a sharp knife. He located the bullet, and once it was removed, he was in shock but alive. He spent 60 days' furlough at his sister's place in Louisiana.

Returning, he found his command below Fredericksburg, Virginia. Scouting a Yankee position, he observed a pontoon bridge being built. Where others had failed, he found a way through a gully and cornrows to a bombed-out house, where he memorized the layout. Taking a silver spoon from the ruins to prove his story, he delivered his report: A Yankee attack would occur in the morning. The bloody


NEW BOOK FROM TBR
Rebel Private: Front and Rear
William A. Fletcher
Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier
Introduction by Richard Wheeler
Afterword by Vallie Fletcher Taylor
"A neat tale of suspense . . . an admirable piece of Americana." —Atlantic Monthly

REBEL PRIVATE: FRONT & REAR

MEMOIRS OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Rebel Private, William A. Fletcher's account of service in all the major theaters of the Civil War, is one of the most compelling books written about service in the War Between the States. William Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and equally great is his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience. Fletcher was a very practical soldier, and *Rebel Private* reflects this, exposing readers to the everyday concerns of a Confederate soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging the dying. William Fletcher even expresses regret that he had refrained from shooting an enemy soldier because he appeared very young and he wonders if it hurt his nation's cause. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and escaping from a moving prison train. After the war, he heard a North Carolina soldier ask Fletcher's Texas cavalry unit if they had any bacon. When one answered yes, the man said "Grease and slide back into the Union." After thinking about it a while, Fletcher saw the wisdom in that advice and did just that. He became a very successful lumber entrepreneur as well as the author of *Rebel Private*, which is highly recommended for students of military or Southern history or anyone who likes true adventure.

Rebel Private: Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier (softcover, 223 pages, #769, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@BarnesReview.org for best S&H to your nation.) Mail order with request to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. **Cash, check, money order only.**

Battle of Fredericksburg was on.

It was his "pleasure" to see bodies scattered all over. To some, he wrote, it might seem cruel to be indifferent to the dead, but soldiers enlist to battle, and such scenes are the result. Most bodies were stripped near naked by hawkers, who cleaned the clothes, selling them cheap to others. It was a ghoulish, grisly affair.[3]

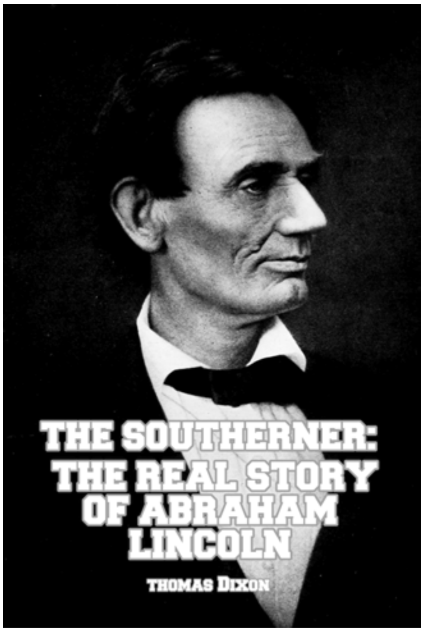
Between winter battles, the men would have snowball fights for diversion. They spent time building a winter house because of a tent shortage. The dirt roof took a while to leak; that was solved with a tarp. William was asked to be corporal, as he deserved the promotion, but declined. The records, however, indicate he became a sergeant in October 1863.[4]

The Battle of Gettysburg was undoubtedly the bloodiest and most dangerous of William's military adventures. Much has been written faulting the Rebel loss. Both Gen. Longstreet and Gen. Lee have been heaped with blame. William does not assign any, as he had no copies of battle orders. He also pointed out the Yankees were positioned on high ground with an impregnable, dominant position. The Rebels, on the other hand, were on low ground, with open areas and little cover. The result of attacks on Union positions was a needless butchery. He questioned why men were sent to unnecessary death this way; his thinking was a flanking maneuver had better chance of success. The Rebels were ordered again and again to make a rush, only to be beaten back. With sharpshooter bullets flying around his stone-wall cover, he realized it was suicide to attempt an attack. Asked to bear colors, he declined, as he felt better suited to the job of scout and infantryman.

He was eventually relieved to get some sleep after being trapped under fire during a tumultuous time. As he noted, for 15 minutes or more, his whole sense of propriety, fearlessness and other qualities shook him into fear and cowardice. When he got some minutes of sleep, he mentally recovered; he did as the great soldier he was, going about his duties methodically while trying to survive. He wrote that ranks advanced and retreated to no avail; men were shot down like dogs. As defeat and retreat took place,

The Southerner:

The Real Story of Abraham Lincoln



Did Abraham Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted Lincoln's intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy (*The Leopard's Spots*, *The Clansman* and *The Traitor*). Set against a backdrop of the major events of the Southern War for Independence, this narrative cuts through the lies and distortions now spouted by Lincoln lovers and reveals the true details of his policies. Was Lincoln actually murdered to ensure that Southerners were forced to integrate with Negroes? Was Booth manipulated? Was forced miscegenation on someone's ultimate agenda? Lincoln did destroy slavery, and he did restore the union (at the cost of about 650,000 American lives). But, after that, there remained two tasks on which his soul was set—to heal the bitterness of the war and remove the Negro race from physical contact with the white. He at once addressed himself to this work with enthusiasm. Lincoln believed that the Negro and Caucasian races could not live side by side in a free democracy. However, a coven of radical theorists in Congress demanded that these former slaves, emerging from 400 years of forced bondage and savagery, should receive the ballot and the right to claim the white man's daughter in marriage. These racial radicals knew they could only pass these measures over the dead body of Abraham Lincoln.

The Southerner (softcover, 351 pages, #649, *$26* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Cash, check, money order accepted. Email sales@barnesreview.org for international S&H and accepted payment methods outside the U.S.

some hid their shoes to avoid being slaughtered, others discovered a stash of whiskey under a hay-mow and the supplies were distributed, resulting in drunken soldiers. In short, Gettysburg was a disaster and loss of momentum from which the Rebels would never really recover.

A troop-train brought William to Chickamauga to bolster Gen. Longstreet's troops. While marching up to engage the Yankees, his foot was elevated and caught a bullet. He removed his boot, making his way back to the shelter of an oak tree. A Yankee who was more dead than alive was shoved aside so William had cover. He took a haversack off the dead man. In foraging for haversack-food, he discovered a well-written exchange of letters between the dead solder and his girl who was ". . . stuck on him for she was anticipating a happy meeting and fulfillment of vows, when the 'Rebs' were whipped and the cruel war was over." William had no sympathy for breaking up the match: She wanted him whipped, and he wanted dead Yankees. Both got at least part of their wants satisfied.[5]

In battles, men were often injured; surgeons had their hands full. Limbs were removed from unconscious soldiers; William refused such treatment from a surgeon, who abandoned him. Gangrene set in, his wound was washed with acid, causing excruciating pain. A doctor eventually prescribed a medicated poultice and sent him to recuperate at Atlanta. He then transferred to Terry's Texas Rangers after healing up enough to resume duty.

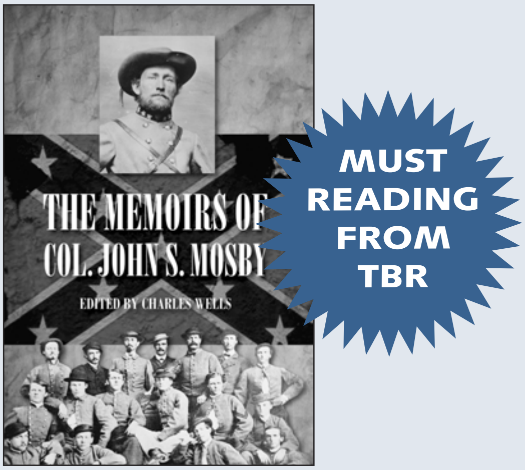
His several wounds now slowed him down and caused constant grief; it meant he was only useful for partial duty. In order to avoid being harassed by other ambulatory soldiers who thoughtlessly might accuse him of cowardice and laziness, he volunteered for cavalry, ending up on foraging detail in country almost barren of food. His orders meant deceiving women and children who were left without food to eat so the army could have it. His philosophical observation was that "might is right," but who gave us that right? The sounds of wailing and praying women and children made a deep impression, although, he observed, a gun in their hands would have done more good than prayer. He was to experience much more tragedy harassing Sherman's destructive march. The march eventually turned tables on William, resulting in his capture.

The first time a close encounter pressured William into a surrender mode, he managed to flank them. He was unwittingly assisted by a Yankee officer who chewed out his men for wasting time, ordering them back to their column. So he got away. Another time he captured a Yankee, swapped boots with him and let him go.

Finally, he and a buddy were surrounded and trapped by Yankee cavalry. His buddy was supposed to cover for him from the safety of trees, but lost his nerve so they both were captured. During the resulting ride to prison he was constantly looking for ways to escape but found none. In jail, a captain, who was an expert at mental torture, threatened William with execution after a Yankee

MUST-READING FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

The Memoirs of "The Gray Ghost"



These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized kept the Yankee forces snarled in knots and earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own defended headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners during the war for his bravery, cunning and leadership skills, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he publicly endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for president. After an appointment as U.S. consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg.

But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. In *The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby*, you'll read the personal and poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Here are Mosby's brutally honest accounts in his own words of the most devastating war in U.S. history. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches to and from some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H in U.S. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.com for S&H and payment options.

soldier complained he was the one who stole the man's boots and watch. Eventually, he was marched elsewhere, while his buddy was left behind.

After a short time in jail, he was moved north by train toward a prison camp. He knew he must escape while he could. He assisted a Capt. Allen, accused of being a "gorilla" leader (that's how William spelled it), in escaping. This was a man the Yankees really wanted to keep—more so than the rest. With extra guards posted after that escape, William's options were challenging. He befriended a Yankee sergeant who shared food with William. When everyone was asleep, he opened the car door a crack, leaping into the night from the moving train.

William had survival skills. He knew it necessitated sneaky tactics. While heading back to his regiment, he brazenly bummed "food for three," from a spot crowded with both Yanks and Rebels, though he had no gun with which to protect himself. In another house, help was refused. In one instance, he met up with a close relative. The man was a Yankee sympathizer who panicked when he recognized William.

In still another case, he could not stay with his benefactor, but slept in the open because a Negro girl who worked in the house kitchen was a Yankee informant. He got directions to a friendly house where he could expect to have a new set of shoes made for him, new clothes and other necessities. While going there, he slept in rock crevices in the snow with only a blanket to keep him warm. At the house, the daughters were given their assignments: come up with clothing, one piece at a time. The shoes were ready in a few days. William ate at their table and slept in an honest-to-goodness bed at night. He also got his first bath. He refused the offer at first, but the lady of the house said "she would rather bed and cook for any number of dirty Rebs than the cleanest Yank in the world."[6]

> Margaret Mitchell said Fletcher's writings had been her single most valuable research tool.

His new, improved wardrobe and the bath changed his appearance so much it drew laughs from his hosts. Afterward, he was introduced to a Capt. Van Houten, who was noted for being a harsh taskmaster who punished evildoers, keeping thieves and plunderers in line. There he obtained a borrowed mount and arms, fighting alongside the captain and his men in the Battle of Franklin. They found a boat with which to haul saddles and equipment across a river; William removed his clothes and swam the horses across one by one. They ended up dodging bullets before he had a chance to saddle up and dress.

He traded mules and horses as needed. Animals were scarce; finding suitable ones was a challenge. To make it back to his command, he had to cross Gen. Sherman's line of destruction, finding mostly old men, women and children left behind. He commented, "I have learned that those who agitate war are mere trumpets and not fighters."[7]

Soon there was an armistice between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston. All hope was lost.[8] Thoughts of returning home defeated were on every face; there were rampant rumors of being placed in detention camps. William experienced the blackest days of his existence. But a chance meeting with other troops asking for bacon led to a crude exchange: "Yes, we have." That was followed by this response: "Well then, grease yourselves and slide back into the Union." Suddenly, William realized that there was a future, there would be a "morning after." He was also grateful that he never carried a grudge against the Yankee victor. They were also doing what they believed was right. Once, at a later time, when he sat and had a beer with some ex-Yankee soldiers he found to be righteous men, he was criticized for associating with the "enemy." He simply reminded his critics, that "the war was over."

The confusion that reigned after the war was "over" was something to behold. There was the question of who owned the horses and mules and how to legally exchange them. Once when sold an amount of whiskey, the boys later discovered it was nothing but plug-tobacco juice which made them sicker than dogs, but it was too late to punish the crooked vendor. Then there were people to notify about their loved ones who perished. The news was not always well received. Union granaries now emptied of food were home to thousands of rats; killing them became a ludicrous sport. Stopping to make a change of mounts at a well-heeled Southern home, spared by the ravages of war, William was "dusted" by a Negro valet who stabled his horse. There was always a class distinction between the field Negro and the house Negro, and they made the most of it. The house Negroes also looked down on whites who did not tip them, calling them "buckers," a variation on an derogatory slang name for white person or boss: *"buckra."*[9]

[Buckra in turn is probably derived from the Efik and Ibibio word *mbakara.*—Ed.]

Reporting to headquarters, he was paroled out of service to the Confederate States of America, and slowly headed toward home, staying a month at his sister's. Arriving in Texas, he went to work for $1.50 per day, working as a carpenter some 100 feet from where he left work to go to war.

Valerie Fletcher Taylor, the great-granddaughter of William, wrote the afterword to *Rebel Private.* She states, "He was a man before his time."[10] Much of what William learned was self-taught, but carpentry and love of history books and literature came from his father. His father also taught him to distrust both preachers and politicians. He learned woods-lore from settlers and survival tactics from

GETTY IMAGES/NEWSCOM

When will *Gone With the Wind* be banned? There has been talk of sending the film—which won eight academy awards and was voted best picture in 1939—to the memory hole for good because it portrays the Southern cause as a noble one, not one fought exclusively to keep blacks in bondage. Above, sassy black house slave Mamie (played by the talented Hattie McDaniel—the first black actress to ever win an Academy Award) ties up the bodice of Scarlett O'Hara (played by Vivien Leigh) in a scene from Margaret Mitchell's 1936 book.

Indians and slaves. He also did much reading in science and mechanics. He became both poor and rich, adding beggar man and thief while in the military. He married Julia Long, well-to-do daughter of a lumber mill owner, a proper Southern lady. Though she was of a higher station in life than William, the two apparently were a perfect match, becoming parents of four boys and a girl. He became a major lumberman in east Texas.[11]

William wrote *Rebel Private*, self-publishing it in 1907, primarily for his family and friends. Most copies were destroyed in a fire before being distributed, but one made it into the Library of Congress where it was available as a historical research book. One researcher was Margaret Mitchell, who said William's writings had been her single most valuable research tool for her famous novel *Gone with the Wind.* He eventually retired to a large farm he bought, spending his last days growing varied crops and building toys for his grandchildren. He died in 1915 of pneumonia; his funeral was a major event in east Texas, attended by a surprising number of Negros with whom he had a two-way respect. Considering the wholly segregated nature of the area at the time, it was a fitting end to a man who lived an amazing life.[12]

❖

HARALD HESSTVEDT SCHARNHORST is a freelance historian and journalist based in the U.S. Northwest who came here as a Norwegian immigrant in 1949. He served in the U.S. Army, is a veteran broadcaster, photographer and blogger, and the author of *An Immigrant Remembers*. See our back cover for an ad for his book..

ENDNOTES:

1 Fletcher, William A., *Rebel Private: Front and Rear.* Republished by Penguin Books, 1997 Page xi, Introduction by Richard Wheeler, author of eight books on the North's War of Aggression against the South, including *"Voices of the Civil War."*

2 Fletcher, William A., *Rebel Private: Front and Rear.* 49.

3 *Ibid.*, 67.

4 *Ibid.*, 70.

5 *Ibid.*, 100.

6 *Ibid.*, 176.

7 *Ibid.*, 186.

8 *Ibid.*, 194.

9 *Ibid.*, 207 and 208.

10 Fletcher, William A., *Rebel Private: Front and Rear*, 215. Afterword by Valerie Fletcher Taylor, who is William A. Fletcher's great-granddaughter.

11 *Ibid.*, 217.

12 *Ibid.*, 222.

The Cultural Cleansing of the Old Line State

MARYLAND, THOUGH SMALL, HAS A RICH HISTORY as large as any of the original 13 colonies. A rich plantation state with strong affinities with Virginia, Maryland, however, has been pressured since Civil War days to reject her Southern culture. Now a new book discusses the 150-year attempt to bring this Southern state into the Northern fold.

Francis Key Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key, was imprisoned in Fort McHenry 47 years to the day (Sept. 13, 1861) after his grandfather had witnessed the British Royal Navy bombard that fort during the War of 1812. Howard was the editor of the *Daily Exchange*, a Baltimore paper sympathetic to the Southern cause. He was arrested without a warrant just after midnight at his home by U.S. Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Prentice Banks, enforcing the policy of President Abraham Lincoln.

By Sidney Secular

The author of the 2016 edition of the book *Maryland, My Maryland: The Cultural Cleansing of a Small Southern State* is a writer for *Chronicles Magazine* and a former spokesperson for the Maryland League of the South. Ms. Joyce Bennett has done a wonderful job of resurrecting the true history of this Southern state in a detailed yet easily readable style.

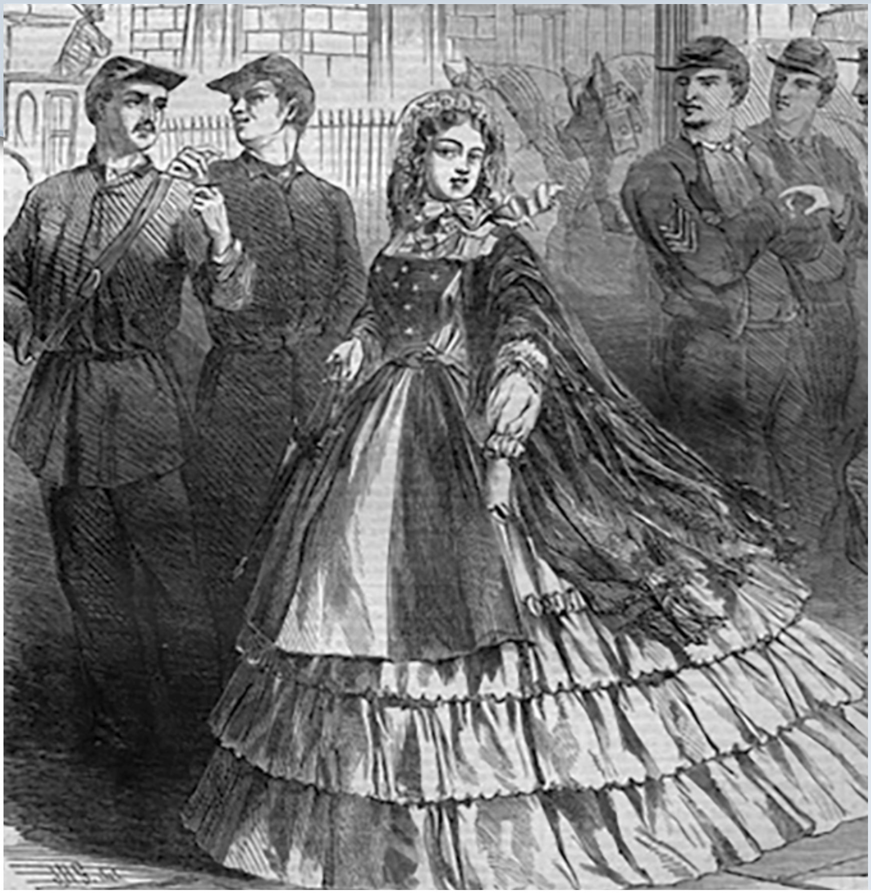
Established in 1634, Maryland was founded as a plantation colony, like Virginia, and has been called her "sister" state for this reason. Her way of life did not much differ from that of Virginia.

During the Revolutionary War, Maryland's superior infantry of the line is said to have saved the Continental Army at the battle of Long Island. While other troops broke and fled, Maryland's "Old Line" protected the rear of the retreating American forces, saving George Washington and possibly the entire war. Both Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Gen. George Washington commented upon the bravery of the Maryland soldiers, earning Maryland the sobriquet "the Old Line State."

Her conquest in 1861 by Yankee troops invading Baltimore helped begin the transfer of power from the states to the central government, which continues to this day.

Unfortunately, Maryland has been vulnerable to a cultural "cleansing." It has experienced the nearly universal assault against all ancient and venerable civilized orders by those unworthy of anything either "ordered" or "civilized."

Once a beloved component of the antebellum South, Maryland was considered as Southern as Alabama or any



A Baltimore Belle's Stars & Bars

At left, an 1861 *Harper's Weekly* illustration of a Southern belle parading through the Union-occupied streets of Baltimore shows how she has incorporated the first national flag of the Confederacy into the front of her gown—two red stripes flanking a white stripe, possibly topped by a blue field with white buttons as stars. By war's end, any woman so brazenly showing support for the Confederacy was in trouble. For instance, Gen. Benjamin Butler's Gen. Order #28 read: "As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans . . . it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

Deep South state long before the War of Secession. It was once renowned for its superb cuisine, distilled spirits, air cured tobacco, tobacco wrappers and horse breeding. However, as the first state to be invaded by the Yankees, it was the first to succumb to a Northern makeover and later, to a consumerist and materialist culture.

Today, Maryland is considered by the ruling class as just another part of the Northeast megalopolis. Her graciousness has given way to the habits of her conquerors, and her special history has been rewritten or forgotten.

Most of the more abrupt changes have been recently imposed, with its redefinitions and changes constituting a "death by a thousand cuts." It is difficult to find people who admit to knowing or caring that such changes have taken place. Outsiders and intruders reinforce the lies, while old-time natives keep mum out of apathy or fear of criticism. Confederate President Jefferson Davis once stated, "The story of Maryland is sad to the last degree."

As far back as the 1860 presidential election, there were those in the North who wanted to re-define the Old Line State as one of their own. The *New York Tribune* confidently predicted that Lincoln would win Maryland—but all he got was 2.5% of the vote. Because of this impudence, and because of its strategic location, the Yankees assailed Maryland at the onset of the war, ensuring she would be thoroughly transformed into a vassal state—this, even though Maryland was never a Confederate state.

Francis Key Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key, wrote that America had become totally despotic by the outbreak of the war. Howard was one of many Marylanders who were arrested to prevent the state from ever having an opportunity to vote on secession. Thousands more would have joined the Southern cause had the vote to secede not been blocked.

In the chapter "Marylanders in the War," Bennett presents short but engrossing biographical sketches of Confederate heroes with ties to Maryland, such as hero-nurse Phoebe Yates Pember (a Southern Clara Barton), chronicler Mary Chestnut, Dr. Samuel Mudd, Rose O'Neal Greenhow ("Rebel Rose"), Mary Surratt, Adm. Raphael Semmes, Adm. Franklin Buchanan, the crew of the *Hunley* submarine and two totally forgotten heroes, Commodore Isaac Mayo and Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman. It is always ennobling to read biographies of Southerners of impeccable morality and ethics, who do not allow their aristocratic stations or great accomplishments to go to their heads.

From the War of Secession, the book moves to in-depth reviews of the traditional culture of Maryland that prevailed until the Yankee makeover during the latter part of the 20th century. Topics such as redneck girls, Southern belles, country life, courtesy and manners, that old-time religion, Southern speech, Old vs. New Baltimore, Maryland cuisine, country music and Maryland's former fascination with hunting (and especially fox hunting) are covered.

The book concludes with an interesting glossary of regional and Southern terms and definitions, as well as extensive notes for further research. ❖

(*Maryland, My Maryland: The Cultural Cleansing of a Small Southern State* is available from TBR. See page 68.

JUST HOW LONG WILL STATE SONG SURVIVE?

By John Tiffany

The tale behind the history of the Maryland state anthem is chilling and little known, having been sent down the memory hole. For now, however, the song remains the state's anthem. Although we might not think of Maryland when asked to name a Southern state, it definitely is one and played a pivotal role in Abraham Lincoln's War of Central Government Aggression—sometimes referred to as the "Civil War"—a role commemorated in the state song, *Maryland, My Maryland.*

Although versions differ slightly, the song is expressed in these excerpts: "The despot's heel is on thy shore / His torch is at thy temple door / Avenge the patriotic gore / That flecked the streets of Baltimore / And be the battle queen of yore / Dear mother, burst the tyrant's chain / Virginia should not call in vain / She meets her sisters on the plain / 'Sic semper,' 'tis the proud refrain / That baffles minions back amain / Arise in majesty again/Maryland, my Maryland."

Mini pop quiz: Who were the first combat deaths in the Civil War? If you answered "12 Baltimore civilians, massacred by Union troops of the 6th Massachusetts," you were correct.

The seven states of the Deep South merely wished to secede peacefully from Lincoln's United States, and had no intention of threatening Washington, D.C. But one of Lincoln's first moves after launching his war was to fortify the U.S. capital. He ordered the governors of the remaining U.S. states to call up their militias and man an army of 75,000 to invade and conquer Dixie. To get to Washington and secure the city, Union troops had to come through Baltimore. As it happened, there was no railroad through that city, so they had to disembark in the north side of town and travel on foot or by horse or wagon to the south side, where they could catch a train to D.C.

JAMES RYDER RANDALL

Lincoln's warpath-taking was not well received in the border states—which at the time included Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Maryland—and when the Massachusetts troops of the central government shouldered their long guns and marched in formation through Baltimore, the citizens gathered to jeer at them. It was April 19, 1861, a week after Fort Sumter. The Massachusetts 6th Regiment arrived in Baltimore on their way to Washington. Residents objecting to their transit and to war with their sister states had barricaded the streets between the President Street Station and the Camden Station.

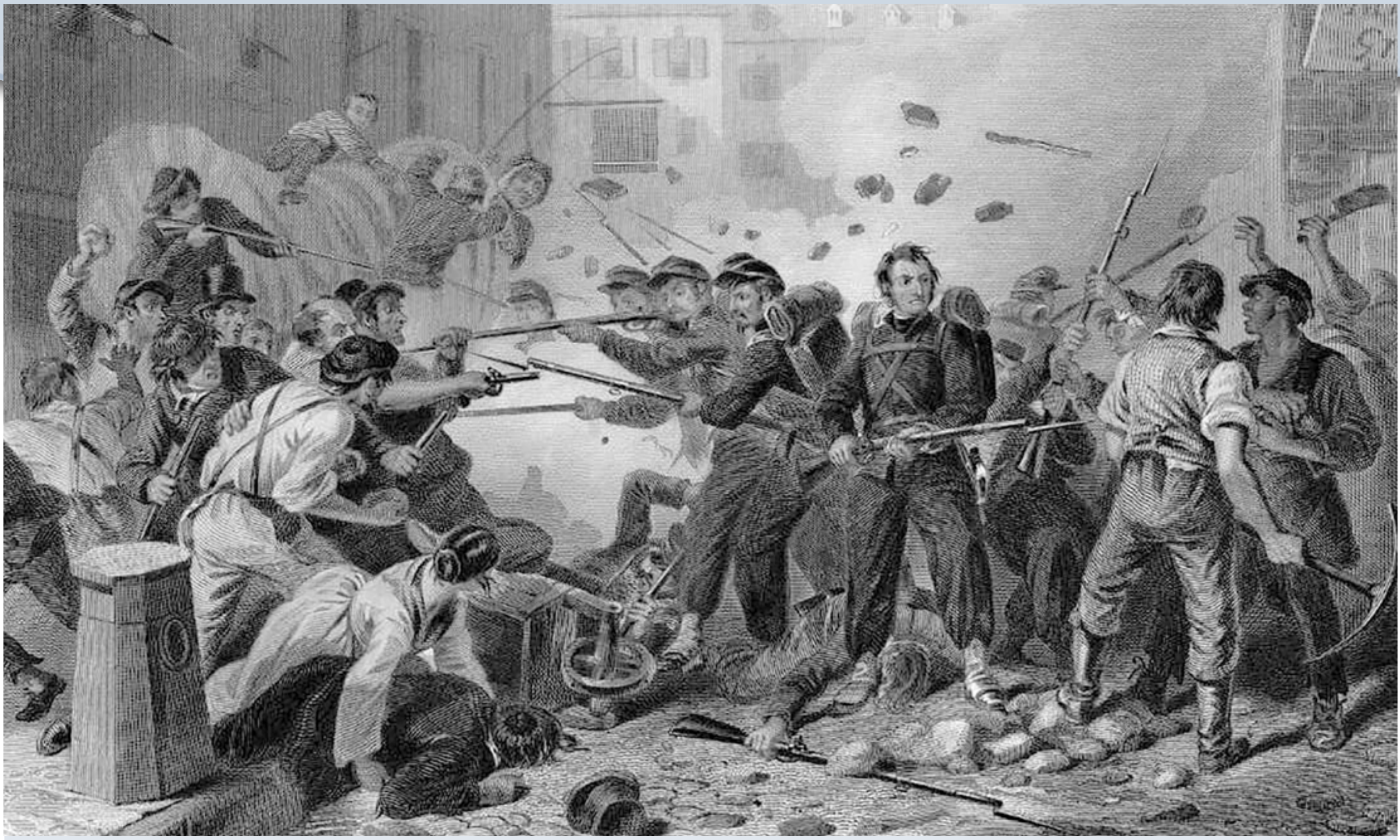
Although Mayor George Brown and Police Marshal George Kane marched at the head of the line of soldiers, bystanders reportedly began throwing rocks. The troops fired at the protesters, and soon 12 civilians lay dead. The details of the battle are unclear, but allegedly the civilians managed to kill four soldiers before it was over.

The next day a mob attacked the *Wecker* office because of the newspaper's pro-Republican stance, and destroyed the press of the *Sinai*, a Jewish monthly edited by David Einhorn, an abolitionist.

By May 1861 Lincoln and his minions were shutting down dissenting newspapers all over the northland.

On May 14, Baltimoreans awoke to find Gen. Benjamin Butler and 1,000 troops with cannons encamped in the city to prevent secession. Butler issued a series of proclamations such as that armed men were not to assemble, arms and ammunition headed south would be confiscated, and no one was to display Confederate flags.

Ironically, the two Georges (Mayor Brown and Marshal Kane) were among the large number of Marylanders—scores of them, including many leading citizens—imprisoned under Lincoln's suspension of *habeas corpus*, on mere suspicion of Southern sympathies. Also among the prisoners was the grandson of Francis Scott Key, who wrote *The*



On April 19, 1861, Union troops from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania attempted to march through Baltimore to Washington, D.C., as shown in this engraving by F.F. Walker. Marylanders—both Copperhead Democrats and Southern sympathizers—took offense and appeared in the streets to stop the Northern invaders. A dozen Marylanders were killed in what is now referred to as the Baltimore (or Pratt Street) Riot. These are believed to be the first deaths of what is commonly referred to as the American Civil War.

Star Spangled Banner, our national anthem.

The most celebrated political prisoner in Maryland was Baltimorean John Merryman, arrested on orders of Gen. George Cadwallader without charge or trial. He petitioned U.S. Chief Justice Roger Taney for *habeas corpus*. Taney granted the writ and set a date for a hearing, but Cadwallader intervened with a letter saying Lincoln had suspended *habeas corpus* and there would be no hearing.

Taney sent a federal marshal to enforce the writ, but Army officials refused him entrance.

Taney then wrote an opinion saying the arrest was unlawful and unconstitutional, and that only Congress could suspend *habeas corpus*. Lincoln countered with an order that the chief justice be arrested. That order was never carried out for fear of repercussions.

Meanwhile, spies were asked to identify members of the Maryland Legislature who might vote to secede, and Secretary of War Simon Cameron issued an order to Maj. Gen. Banks that "all or any part of the legislative members must be arrested to prevent secession." In all, 51 solons were imprisoned.

In an act of vote fraud, all members of Union armed forces were authorized to vote in Maryland, although they were not citizens. When the election was held in November, civilian voters had to make their way through mobs of soldiers to reach the polling places.

These despotic acts inspired James Ryder Randall to write his poem, which became the Free State's anthem. Few people today realize the song was directed against tyrant Abraham Lincoln, many believing the words refer to the British invaders who attacked Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor during the War of 1812.

How long this song remains Maryland's state song has yet to be determined, but we imagine that someday soon this defiant ballad will be replaced with another.* ❖

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*See page 48 for the politically incorrect lyrics.

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LYRICS TO "MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND"

Sung to the tune of "O Tannenbaum" *

Verse I
The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse II
Hark to an exiled son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse III
Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse IV
Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland!
Come with thy panoplied array,
Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse V
Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland!
Come to thine own anointed throng,
Stalking with Liberty along,
And chaunt thy dauntless slogan song,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse VI
Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain-
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain
That baffles minions back amain,
Maryland!
Arise in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse VII
I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
For thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek—
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse VIII
Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Verse IX
I hear the distant thunder-hum,
Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife, and drum,
Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb—
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes! she burns! She'll come! She'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!

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* According to Wikipedia: "In July, 2015, Delegate Peter A. Hammen, chairman of the Maryland House of Delegates House Health and Government Operations Committee, asked the Maryland State Archives to form an advisory panel to review the song. The panel issued a report in December 2015 that suggested that it was time the song was retired. The panel offered several options for revising the song's lyrics or replacing it with another song altogether. Bills to revise the lyrics to the song, based on the Maryland State Archives panel suggestions, were considered during the 2016 session of the Maryland General Assembly. The Maryland Senate passed a bill, but a bill in the Maryland House of Delegates did not receive a vote in the House Health and Government Operations Committee because of concerns raised by some of the committee members after the hearing on the bill."

NEW BOOK FROM TBR!

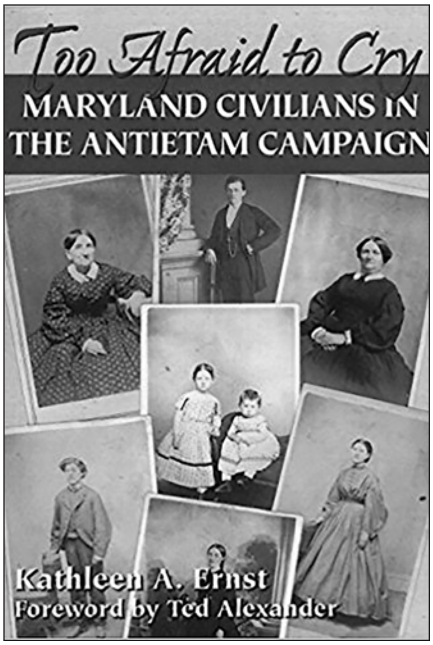
TOO AFRAID TO CRY

Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign

- First study of the Antietam campaign from the perspective of civilians
- Many never-before-published accounts of the Battle of Antietam

What might you do if you woke up in the morning, looked outside and found all of your livestock dead or gone and a hundred corpses on the front lawn? What about the marauding armies from both sides who might still be coming your way to steal what is left of your food, burn your home or even murder you and do who knows what to your womenfolk should you happen to be on the "wrong" side? Where would you go? Where would you hide? Was there anywhere to go?

This is the third of Kathleen Ernst's six books about the American Civil War. Representing 10 years of research, it was written for those interested in the experiences of ordinary people caught up in the extraordinary events at Sharpsburg, Maryland in 1862.


Too Afraid to Cry
MARYLAND CIVILIANS IN THE ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN
Kathleen A. Ernst
Foreword by Ted Alexander

Historians identify the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), which unfolded on September 17, 1862, as "the bloodiest day in American history." By most counts, more than 23,000 men were dead, wounded or missing by nightfall. And left in the smoldering aftermath were the children, women and men who made their homes in the village of Sharpsburg and on surrounding farms.

The soldiers who participated in the 1862 campaign did so because they had chosen to march to war. The Maryland inhabitants who met them had not made that choice. Some rose to the challenge and demonstrated remarkable courage. Others exhibited extraordinary foolishness or greed.

Whatever their experiences may have been, their stories—told for the first time in *Too Afraid to Cry*—are no less important that those of the soldiers who marched through their cornfields, and are essential to a full understanding of the Civil War. And, for those who think war is a glorious affair, this will reaffirm the point that war is something to be avoided at all costs as it affects not just soldiers, but the innocent inhabitants caught up in its fury.

This book contains numerous period photos and illustrations, a detailed author's preface and extensive footnotes, bibliography and index. Softcover, 320 pages, #777, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to reserve.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your television news broadcasts. Most of the items for this issue were gleaned from *Dixie Heritage Online Newsletter*, published and edited by Dr. Ed DeVries. For the status of the effort to stop the removal of monuments dedicated to Southern history, this is the best source one can find for up-to-date information on this massive theft of our past.

Hidden Hate Crime

A hate crime occurred on July 23, 2017 and was not covered by the mass media, because it does not fit the propaganda paradigm. Two black males broke into a home flying a Confederate flag near Piedmont, Alabama. Travis Frost, 73, and his grandson Joshua Moody, 23, were beaten and shot to death. A Nissan Altima was stolen and later found burnt not far away. Police identified as suspects Jeffrey Jamail Briskey and Rhimington Otarivs Johnson, and female accomplice Sicondria Michala Carter, and apprehended Briskey and Carter. Frost's friends erected a memorial near his favorite fishing spot, but this did not make the news. The local media reported there was a murder but did not mention the victims were white and did not show their pictures. Had the victims been black and the culprits white, waving a Confederate flag, the media would have howled the news from the rooftops, without a doubt. Were the murderers incited by the media's unceasing efforts to launch "Civil War II"?

Free Speech Crime

Two Confederate flags flying on boats at the Alton Marina in Illinois are upsetting a former slip holder who has asked that they be taken down. But the good news is that city officials say the U.S. Constitution prevents them from banning the flags. "The city of Alton is not in the position to regulate freedom of expression. It's a First Amendment right," said Mayor Brant Walker. "It has nothing to do with the city. I have no say in it. The nature of the marina is to lease slips for privately owned boats. We are not able to regulate signs [or flags]. There is nothing we can do. I can appreciate how people feel, but the [U.S.] Constitution protects people's rights. It's on private property [a boat]. The city looked into it to see what we can do." If they could, no doubt, the flag would be banned. Thank God for the First Amendment—or what's left of it.

Add Another to the Hit List

Since 1911, guarding Randolph County, North Carolina's historic 1909 courthouse stands a bronze Confederate soldier. He is a memorial to the veterans of Randolph County. One local black man believes it is time to remove this part of history and make it a thing of the past. During the public segment of the commissioners meeting on Aug. 7, that same man, Dr. Wesley Fennell, a photographer and NAACP president, asked commissioners to replace the monument with one that honors the Quakers. "Our county commissioners have not made any decision, or even discussed the issue of monuments," said Hal Johnson, Randolph County manager. Most locals are not in favor of removal and say this would dishonor the history of the soldiers who fought for their homeland in the war.

Orlando Opens Time Capsule

Newspapers, a Confederate flag and Confederate States of America dollar bills were among the items inside a time capsule that was found at the base of a memorial in Orlando when the statue of a soldier was moved. CBS affiliate WKMG-TV reports the capsule was opened recently, nearly two months after the 106-year-old memorial nicknamed "Johnny Reb" was moved from an Orlando park to a cemetery following Orlando Mayor Buddy Dyer's claim that the monument is a symbol of racism and white supremacy. The process of moving the monument is costing taxpayers more than $120,000. City Historic Preservation Officer Richard Forbes said he was surprised that the newspapers and a booklet of the minutes from a 1910 convention of the Florida division of the Daughters of the Confederacy were in better condition than the money. "Usually, that was on a higher-quality paper," Forbes said. The capsule's items were placed in protective bags so they can be documented. They will eventually be taken to the Orange County Regional History Center.

Army Says "No" for Now

Confederate generals' names will continue to adorn the street signs on Fort Hamilton military base in Brooklyn, New York. The U.S. Army has declined a request to remove the names of Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson from its streets, saying they were honored at Fort Hamilton "as individuals, not as any particular cause or ideology," according to a letter from the office of the assistant secretary of manpower and reserve affairs. Senior official Diane Randon replied that the Army recognizes "the significance and sensitivity of the issue," but said renaming efforts would be "controversial and divisive . . . contrary to the nation's original intent in naming these streets, which was the spirit of reconciliation." Undeterred, politician Yvette Clarke (D) has expressed her disappointment with the decision, calling its reasoning "nonsense." Patrick Rheaume, a spokesman for Ms. Clarke, said they will continue to explore legislative options. But you can be fairly sure that 50 or 100 years from now a lot more people will know the name of Stonewall Jackson than that of Yvette Clarke no matter what they do to tear down Stonewall.

* * *

Quest for Equal Justice

Firefighters in Bethesda, Maryland have been in and out of court after an argument over one firefighter's Confederate-flag license plate. A black Muslim firefighter, Idris Debruhl, says he "spoke out against racism" after seeing a fellow firefighter had the flag affixed to the front of his pickup truck. Fellow firefighters say in court documents requesting protective orders that Debruhl threatened them. According to court documents, Debruhl was on duty at Station 6 the night of July 18 when he saw the flag on the front of a colleague's truck. Debruhl said he called the truck's owner, firefighter Charles Lee, "a racist and a coward," and that Lee told him to calm down. "We can take this outside," Debruhl said. Colleagues said Debruhl was clearly the aggressor. "I got more guns than all of you!" Debruhl was alleged to have said. "I'll end this now!" As a result, Debruhl and Lee are still on duty but assigned to different fire houses. Fire department spokesman Pete Piringer said the department is looking into the matter. Debruhl told the court there is a "culture" of racism and discrimination in the department. The judge reproached Debruhl for his actions, calling them "unconscionable" and "way out of line," but refused to issue a protective order.

* * *

Islamic Group Joins the Fray

The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the nation's largest Muslim political organization—and one with which TBR has found common ground on some issues—has joined the list of organizations actively lobbying for the removal of Confederate monuments. They are starting with the remaining monuments in Charlottesville, Virginia, even though the citizens of that fair city voted long ago not to take down its Confederate monuments. Nihad Awad, CAIR's national executive director, urged state and local governments to erase immediately every symbol and every vestige of Confederate history. Many African slaves in the old transatlantic slave trade were originally rounded up by Muslims, and slavery still exists in many Muslim lands, which makes one wonder if these CAIR characters and their liberal friends ought to start with those nations.

* * *

Snooty and the General

Residents of Bradenton, Florida have begun a petition to replace their town's Confederate memorial with a statue of Snooty the manatee. Recently, Snooty—who was the oldest sea cow in captivity at 69 years of age—died at the South Florida Museum after he became trapped in a hatch door and drowned. We love and respect wildlife, but we believe a statue of Snooty, perhaps sitting at the feet of Robert E. Lee, would be much better.

* * *

Richmond Heating Up

The first public hearing of the Richmond, Virginia mayor's Monument Avenue Commission descended into a shouting match when some of the speakers used the forum to demand that the statues should be taken down—an option that is not presently on the table. The auditorium inside the Virginia Historical Society was standing room only as the commission invited the public to voice their opinion on adding context to the Confederate statues. While many cities are voting to take down Confederate monuments, the Monument Avenue Commission is trying to find an alternative. Mayor Levar Stoney has suggested adding plaques to add "historical context" to the Confederate statues. Some groups, like the Virginia Flaggers, say the additions are unnecessary. Even though city officials said the monuments will not be taken down, the topic was still debated.

* * *

Monument Protection Bill

A Houston-area Texas state senator has proposed legislation, SB 112, in response to two San Antonio councilmen's attempt to remove a Confederate monument from Travis Park. District 1 Councilman Roberto Treviño and District 2 Councilman William "Cruz" Shaw jointly filed a council consideration request to remove the monument. Sen. Brandon Creighton, of Conroe, however, disagrees. "These statutes and monuments are important to Texans," Creighton said in a statement. "Texas should not erase our history—we should learn from it."

* * *

One More to Keep an Eye On

A statue of Brig. Gen. Albert Pike is situated at Judiciary Square, between the Washington, D.C. courthouses and the Labor Department. The statue was not erected to commemorate Pike's service to the Confederacy. The statue was erected by the Masonic order to commemorate Pike as a leader of Freemasonry. But a group calling itself AFRO has connected Pike the Mason to Pike the Confederate and has now begun calling for its removal.

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How Much Does It Cost?

The statue of a Confederate cavalryman in Rockville, Maryland has been removed from outside a courthouse and placed near a privately run Potomac River ferry named for Confederate Gen. Jubal Early. Montgomery County Executive Ike Leggett tells local media the statue cost about $100,000 to move. Here are the numbers from the bid document shared by Leggett's office:

Fencing Work	$18,567
Crane/Rigging/Transport/Moving Work	$25,980
Stone Assembly/Disassembly Work	$19,632
Foundation Work	$18,137.10
Tree Work	$9,765
Excavation and Foundation Work	$6,303
Total Cost	$98,384.10

The company that moved the 13-ton statue was actually the low bidder for the move. The county says it didn't really have other examples to compare the cost of the project to. The United Daughters of the Confederacy donated the Confederate Soldier Statue in 1913.

* * *

Some of the People, Some of the Time

The Vernon County, Wisconsin fair has banned the sale of Confederate battle flags. John McClelland Jr. is the vice president of the Vernon County Fair, a nonprofit organization. He said the 11-member board voted to bar the vending of Confederate battle flags in June. Despite the board approving the ban, many members were less than enthusiastic. Therefore, McClelland declined to clarify the margin by which the vote was passed. "As a board, we decided it wasn't a necessary item," McClelland said in reference to the flag. "It's a piece of our history, but someone got their feelings hurt. So we decided not to sell it." McClelland said people have contacted him upset over the board's decision, and that when he thinks of the Confederate battle flag, he thinks of the television show "The Dukes of Hazzard," which first aired during the late 1970s, and not of racism or hate. "It goes both ways," McClelland said. "You make two people happy, and 50 people get angry."

* * *

One More to Keep an Eye On

South Carolina GOP gubernatorial candidate Catherine Templeton waded into the controversy surrounding the Confederate flag during a visit to Pickens County recently. According to a video of the event posted by the Pickens County Republican Party, Templeton said she was "proud of the Confederacy" but was not "backtracking" from her support of efforts to remove the flag from the grounds of the South Carolina State House two years ago. Templeton's firm was on a 2015 list of businesses that supported former governor Nikki Haley's push to have the flag taken down.

The Associated Press reports that while Templeton stood by her support of the flag's removal, she also seemed to signal her support for the state's 2000 Heritage Act—which prevents the removal of any Confederate (or civil rights) "monument, marker, memorial, school, or street" without a two-thirds vote of both chambers of the S.C. General Assembly. Templeton didn't specifically come out in support of that law, but she did tell reporters that she opposed the removal of Confederate memorials from the grounds of the State House. Templeton is one of four announced candidates for the 2018 GOP gubernatorial spring primary.

* * *

Mentally Ill Man Commits Murder

One mentally disturbed white attendee, James Field Jr., who had previously been investigated for assaulting his own mother, ran his car at a high rate of speed into a crowd of radical counter-protesters at the Charlottesville, Virginia rally on August 12. Several pro-white protesters say he was provoked and threatened and had no other choice but to "hit the gas." One counter-protester, Heather Heyer, was killed and nine more injured. Though we are strenuous supporters of the First Amendment and encourage energetic activism to protect our past and our future, the idea that a gathering promoting white rights was punctuated with the murder of a woman who posed no threat to anyone is unconscionable. We strongly condemn this terrorism, whether provoked or not. In the end it cost someone her life, does no good for the cause and has already provoked retaliation by left-leaning companies against multiple pro-white rights organizations involved in promoting and funding the gathering. It will, in the future, invite retaliation against innocent white people. Furthermore, his actions have garnered separate $1 million contributions to the Southern Poverty Law Center and the Anti-Defamation League. When you are at these kinds of rallies, act with dignity, as so many of you already do. Please don't behave like an "anti-fascist" terrorist. We already know how the left is going to behave—throwing bottles of urine and bags of feces, vandalizing businesses, attacking innocent bystanders, police officers etc. Don't be like them.

* * *

Baltimoronic Mayor

Baltimore citizens awoke on the morning of August 16, 2017 stunned to learn there were only empty plinths left where a day before four statues of Baltimore heroes had proudly stood. Responsibility for the stealthy and undemocratic removal was unabashedly boasted of by the Maryland city's black woman mayor, Catherine Pugh. On Tuesday, the 15th, Ms. Pugh unilaterally ordered the removal under cover of darkness of Marylander Roger B. Taney and three statues of Confederate icons—a dual statue of Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors Monument and the Monument to Confederate Women.

LESSONS FROM CHARLOTTESVILLE

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

On Saturday, March 12, about 1,500 rightists off all types gathered in Charlottesville, Virginia to protest yet another planned destruction of a Confederate monument. Needless to say, the monument was only the proximate cause. The broader cause was the left's planned destruction of American history and any history that does not serve their New World Order agenda. As has already been demonstrated, the left is already targeting Mount Rushmore and its grand sculptures of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

In Charlottesville, the target was a statue of Confederate military genius Robert E. Lee. What makes this odd was Lee's well-known opposition to slavery and his erection of schools on his Arlington plantation for the slaves he inherited. These schools were at the time technically illegal. In a famed excerpt from a letter to his wife, Lee wrote:

> In this enlightened age, there are few, I believe, but what will acknowledge, that slavery as an institution, is a moral and political evil in any country. It is useless to expatiate on its disadvantages. I think it however a greater evil to the white man than to the black race, and while my feelings are strongly enlisted in behalf of the latter, my sympathies are more strong for the former. The blacks are immeasurably better off here than in Africa, morally, socially and physically. The painful discipline they are undergoing is necessary for their instruction as a race, and I hope will prepare and lead them to better things.
>
> —Robert E. Lee, December 27, 1856

Slave owners were brought up in a society where they considered themselves the benefactors of African savages with little civilization of their own. Many of the slaves would have been slaves in Africa, regardless. It almost need not be said that the left cares little about slavery. Blacks and immigrants are to them a reserve army to be manipulated and used against uppity poor whites. After the Civil War, only blacks in the South could vote, since anyone even indirectly connected to the Confederate States of America was barred from voting. Entire statehouses were all black, armed with Union weapons and financed by opportunistic Northern carpetbaggers.

Thaddeus Stephens and the rest of the Radical Republicans opposed repatriation to Liberia because they needed angry, landless blacks in the U.S. for mobilization against white Southerners. Nothing has changed, and life for black America has gotten worse and worse from the 1950s to today. The descendants of the carpetbaggers have fed black America on a steady diet of "hate whitey," while granting them no economic advancement. In fact, the opposite is true. Black economic advancement has been thwarted on many levels by those more interested in profit and social control than in "civil rights."

At the Unite the Right Rally, our column of 1,500 men approached the smaller number of "anti-fascists" (Antifa) without a police officer to be seen. Charlottesville certainly had the law enforcement manpower but, for the first time in my long career as an activist, the police did not make a protective cordon separating the two sides. They were given a stand-down order. It appeared that the plan was to force us together, thus ensuring some kind of physical confrontation.

We easily smashed through their blockade.

Each time I face Antifa, they seem to get more emaciated, more feminine, uglier acting and physically weaker. There was a statewide mask law, so I could see their faces. Drugs of all kinds were clearly etched on their faces. I defended myself with ease from their attacks and roughly pushed away several spindly "counter-protesters" who were attacking our female members.

It was actually quite boring until a fog of bear mace* brought about 20 of our men down, myself included. When I went down, three of our men formed a protective cordon around me so no one could assault me while I was defenseless. The brotherhood here was extraordinary and seems to be getting stronger over time. I suffered two ocular occlusions, which now have healed.

Keep in mind that I had yet to see a single police officer. By the time I could see again, I was at the statue and a handful of cops were laughing at our condition.

THE BARNES REVIEW has never deviated from the path of historical truth that I was defending on the ground in Virginia. I strongly recommend our friends and readers become more active in this cause, as we are winning on numerous levels. ❖

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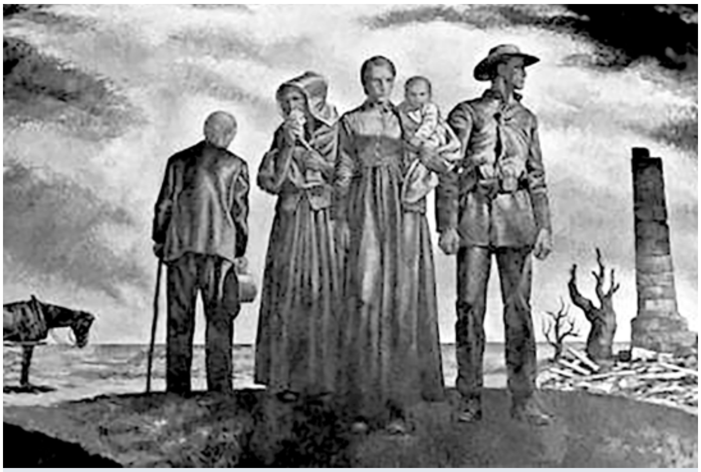
*Bear mace is a type of caustic pepper spray that is used to deter aggressive bears. This includes the grizzly bear. The males of this species can weigh from 600 to 900 lbs. See page 59 for photos from Charlottesville.—Ed.

15 Minutes to Leave: The Missouri Exodus

Everyday life in Civil War Missouri remembered by those civilians who managed to live through it

Life in Missouri during the War of Federal Aggression may have been worse than it was for civilians in many other Southern states. A vicious guerrilla war was raging, and both Northern and Southern sympathizers shouldered arms against their neighbors. Things got so out of control, the Union occupiers ordered four counties cleared of nearly all citizens, no matter their allegiance. Here is a brief history of the conflict in Missouri through the eyes of those who were able to survive General Order #11.



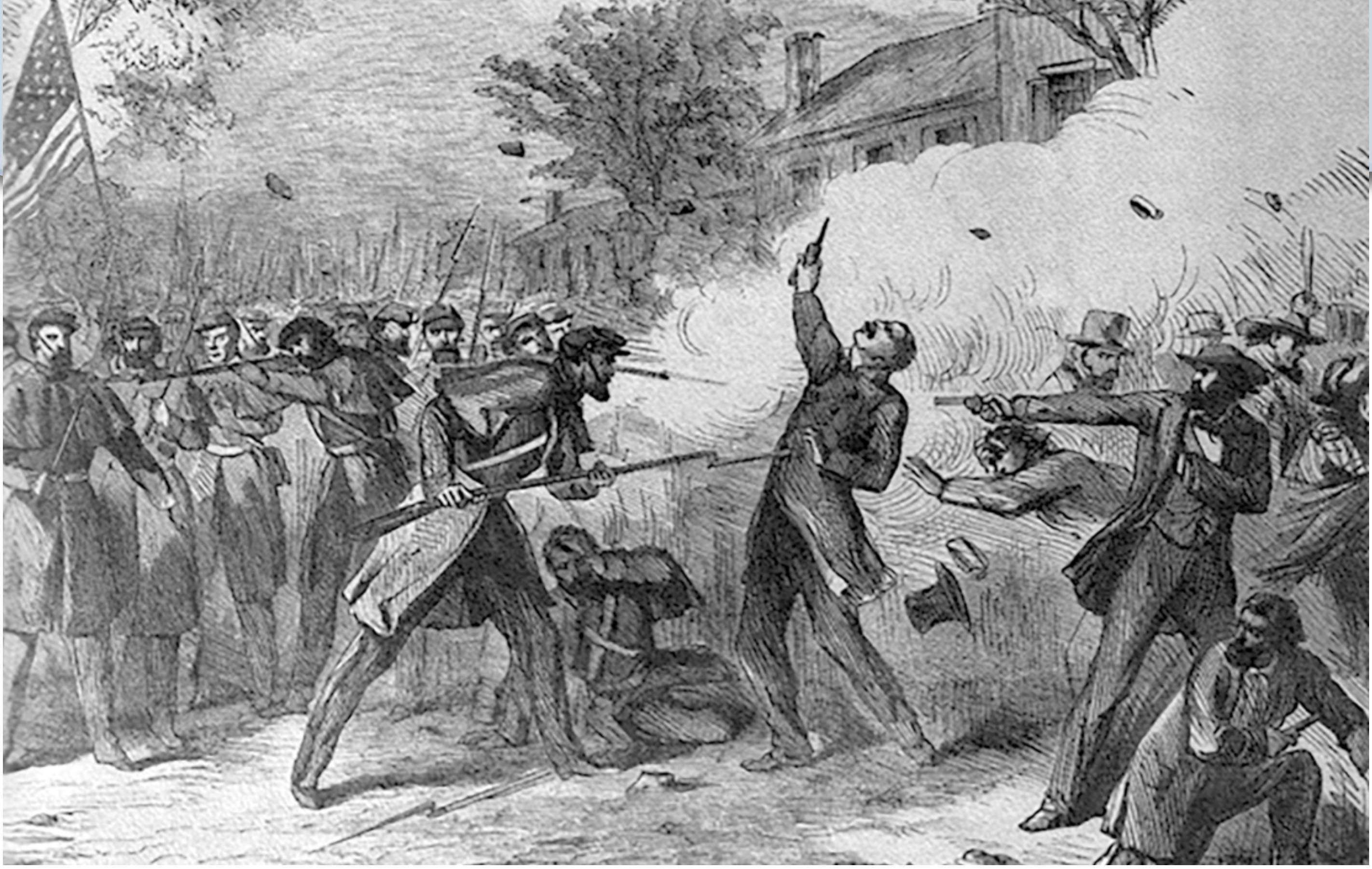
The "Back Home: 1865" mural in the U.S. Post Office in Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri shows what the citizens of the western part of the state saw upon returning home after the lifting of Gen. Order #11 at the end of the war. Gen. Order No. 11—affecting Bates, Cass, Jackson and Vernon counties—has been cited as the harshest measure ever taken by an American government against U.S. civilians.

By Clint Lacy

"This once-great republic is fast beginning to look like an empire or something worse than that! The President of a free people surrounds himself with bayonets, sabers and cannons somewhat like little prince Napoleon who is surround by horsemen which carry their pistols coked and already elevated ready to fire. He is as sly and cunning as a fox, you may interpret his Inaugural address either as a message of peace or war. His personal courage: I greatly doubt."—Diary of George J. Engelmann, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, Southern sympathizer and college student, Feb. 1860 (quoted as written, without grammatical correction).[1]

* * *

The "Civil War" was incredibly complex in the state of Missouri, which was settled by Southerners but later inundated with immigrants in the late 1840s. Many were Germans radicalized by the Marxist revolutionaries who failed to overthrow the German government in 1848, but who arrived in Missouri just in time to help Lincoln with his own social revolution. The area is predominantly Lutheran, however.



Concerned that the arsenal of weapons housed in St. Louis might be seized by the pro-Southern state militia of Missouri, the U.S. government sent in Union troops, composed mostly of immigrants, to seize the facility. The volunteer unit captured the state militia and marched them through town. The agitated populace, many armed, gathered in protest. Someone fired a shot and, by the end of the melee, 28 St. Louis citizens were dead. Above is an artist's rendering of the event called the "Terrible Tragedy in St. Louis," originally published in the *New York Illustrated News* of 1861.

THE CAMP JACKSON MASSACRE

The Camp Jackson "Affair" is really a fairly recent sanitized term for a riot turned massacre (the St. Louis Massacre) following the surrender of Camp Jackson in St. Louis. Author Elle E. Harvell tells us how the Camp Jackson Affair played out:

> Union troops marched the [Confederate] prisoners through St. Louis where civilians with Southern sympathies began shouting and throwing rocks at the mostly German-American troops. Eventually, shots rang out. A Union soldier was shot and killed. The commander of the troops ordered his men to return fire, leaving 28 civilians dead, including two women and one child. The soldiers' violent actions enraged Missourians, and, similar to Lincoln's call for troops, drove many to sympathize more with the South.[2]

Following victories at Wilson's Creek and Lexington, Missouri Gen. Sterling Price (former governor of Missouri) found that he and his Missouri State Guard could not hold Missouri. They retreated to southwest Missouri (as did the elected state government), where most opted to enter regular Confederate service.

In August 1861 the "Missouri State Convention removed Jackson from his position as governor, replaced him with provisional governor Hamilton Rowan Gamble, and vacated the office of the secretary of state."[3]

In October 1861, the Missouri government (now in exile) voted to secede from the Union and join the Confederate States of America. In November 1861, the Confederate States of America accepted Missouri as the 12th state of the Confederacy.

Gen. Price and his Missourians were placed under the command of Gen. Earl Van Dorn, initially making a stand at Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge), Arkansas, in which they lost a bitter battle with Union forces on March 7, 1862.

After his defeat, Van Dorn was transferred east of the Mississippi, and with him the Missourians under his command. The absence of troops left Missourians defenseless against an ever-increasing Union presence. Many Southerners started joining bands of irregular guerrilla forces.

A letter written by G.W. Ballow in St. Louis, dated August 1862, accurately described the situation and the Union's plan to combat it:

> I am happy to state that guerrilla warfare is rapidly playing out in all parts of Missouri, there has been quite a splutter in St Louis since the issuing of the order for

> the enrollment of the Militia, and the call for additional troops. There has been a great many draft dodgers, and a general rush of Rebel sympathizers to get out of the State to evade the call . . . the time has now come when there will be no more fooling about it, and it is evidently to be a war of extermination, all Guerrilla bands hereafter falling into the hands of federal army are not to be treated as soldiers but as murderers and will be dealt with accordingly.[4]

An article which appeared in the spring/summer 1991 issue of *Ozark Watch* magazine paints a very vivid picture of civilian life in Missouri during the war:

> Much has been made of the famous Order No. 11, by which the Federal government attempted to remove all citizens, regardless of loyalty, from troublesome Missouri counties along the Kansas border. Yet the brutality of the war in the Ozarks had almost the same effect, and it encompassed a far greater area.
>
> Portions of the Ozarks, particularly in southwest Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, were virtually depopulated as thousands of people fled. Some left to avoid violence, others departed as a result of it, their homes destroyed.
>
> While rape, looting, and murder occurred in the Ozarks, the most common response of either Union or Confederate guerrillas toward civilians suspected of supporting the enemy was to burn them out. . . . Soldiers passing through the Ozarks reporting seeing residents reduced to a state of nakedness. Many farms were destroyed outright, but many more were simply abandoned and left to decay, as residents fled either north or south to escape the chaos. . . .
>
> Neither the Union nor the Confederate government was prepared for the thousands of refugees who streamed out of the Ozarks. Crowded together in places such as Little Rock, Fort Smith, and St. Louis, their suffering due to temporary overcrowding, food shortages, poor sanitation, and concomitant disease resembled that of the runaway slaves who flocked around the liberating Union armies. Hundreds died. A generation of Ozarks children was scarred, emotionally as well as physically.[5]

“

The 48ers were eventually banished from Germany for seditious activities.

In Missouri’s “Little Dixie” region people did not fare any better. After the St. Louis Massacre the people of Callaway County cast their lot with the South, forming a company of 60 men, who armed themselves the best that they could and named themselves the Callaway Guards. John S. Hoskins, a soldier of fortune who had fought with William Walker when he seized Nicaragua in 1855, volunteered to train the guards. When the state government evacuated to Boonville, the Callaway Guards were sent off with a benediction from Dr. Samuel S. Laws, D.D., president of Westminster College, and, “They marched out of Fulton on the Columbia Road (now State Road F) toward Boonville to the beat of their young drummer, Frank Brewer. They were accompanied out of town with the playing of a fife by Charles Hill, a local veteran of the Mexican War.”[6]

When the Callaway Guards men’s six-month enlistment in the Missouri State Guard was up they returned home to find that they were living under martial law enforced by federal troops, the most notorious being “Kreckle’s Dutch,” a German unit that was encouraged to loot, burn and murder Southern sympathizers.

Dr. Samuel S. Laws, was one such sympathizer arrested and tried for treason. He was convicted on the evidence that he sanctified the Callaway Guards and that he conferred degrees on Daniel McIntyre and Joseph Laurie. McIntyre and Laurie had both left Westminster College before graduation. Dr. Laws was banished from the United States as punishment, and spent the rest of the war teaching in Europe.

Charles Hill, the fifer for the Callaway Guards, played as they marched out of Fulton. He was a “strong Union man,” however. Hill was arbitrarily murdered by Union troops, along with William and David Givens, a father and son, in September of 1862 at the “Prairie Grove Massacre.”

The youngest member of the Callaway Guards, at age 16, was James Snedicor. Less than a year after joining the Callaway Guards he was arrested by his older brother, Provost Marshal Isaac D. Snedicor. James was tried and sentenced to death for his participation in “guerrilla” activities in Callaway County.[7]

Letters from Unionists in Missouri also contain valuable information about the political environment in the state at the time. For instance, in a letter written from Diana Benjamin to her sister Emeline Paddock (the letter is undated but appears to have been written in late 1861), Miss Benjamin states:

> I wrote last Old man Ennis was yet in jail Martha and MaryAnn went there on Monday and would not leave him until he took the oath; he swallowed it hard but they made it go down; he has kept at home very close since; secession they feel is played out but the rancor if even will not soon pass away that it has engendered among neighbors I believe—in fact they say that they the leading secesh are going to leave. If I have got to see them all my days as I see them now I do not care to live here.[8]

However, in another letter written by Benjamin to “Frank” (last name unknown) in 1862, she appears to take a very critical and harsh tone toward the Union militia and shows empathy for her secessionist neighbors. Benjamin writes in her uncorrected English with underlines as in the original:

> Major Dodsons battalion have been sent here to await orders from Col McNeil who has been made a Jigadier Brindle of our Feather bed militia. John sent the Feather Beds home when he got back and they that his own men were at leisure a little to stay at home for a week, they that is the State M [militia] had a good deal of scouting about to do hunting up squandering rebels and their plunder. They went in large squads of from 40 to 80 lived off of the secesh as they went. What would you think to have such a gang come upon you to get supper for & then stay a day or two after that. I think you would pray From such & like afflictions. Good Lord deliver Us.[9]

Sam Hildebrand (who later became a famous Missouri bushwhacker) lived in the Big River area of southeast Missouri. Originally, he planned to stay out of the war, but he was accused of stealing a horse (which he received from trading with his cousin) by a local vigilance committee.

These illegitimate committees that existed before the war turned into "legitimate" militia units after the start of the war.

They now had the power to settle old grudges and political differences with the full backing of the federal government. Hildebrand writes:

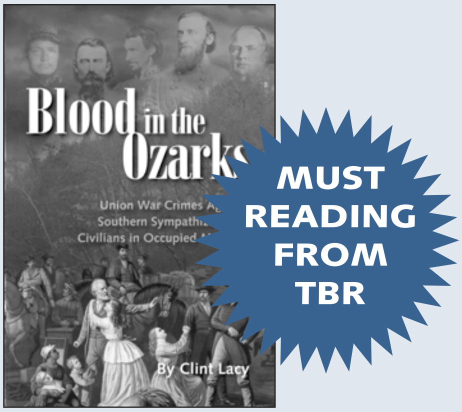
> That leprous plague spot—the Vigilance Committee—finally ripened and culminated in the formation of a company of militia on Big River, with James Craig for Captain and Joe McGahan for First Lieutenant. The very act for which they were so anxious to punish others, on mere suspicion, they themselves now committed with a high hand.
>
> They were ordered to disarm Southern sympathizers and to seize on articles contraband to war, such as arms and ammunition. This gave them great latitude as the cry of "traitor" could be very easily raised against any man who happened to have a superabundance of property. "Arms" was construed also to include arm chairs and their arms full of everything they could get their hands on. "Guns" included Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A fine claybank mare was confiscated because it had so many colors. They took a gun from Mr. Metts merely because he lived on the south side of Big River. They dipped heavily into the estate of Dick Poston, deceased, by killing the cattle for beef and dividing it among themselves, under the pretext that if Dick Poston had been living, he most undoubtedly would have been a Rebel.[10]

Hildebrand had to flee with his family from the Big River area to an area known as Flatwoods located between Farmington and Fredericktown, Missouri. Once settled, he returned to Big River to retrieve his things but found the militia had robbed him of his property and de-

MUST-READING FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

Blood in the Ozarks

Union War Crimes Against Southern Sympathizers and Civilians in Occupied Missouri



Deep in the eastern Ozarks of Missouri, a battle still rages about a massacre that happened on Christmas Day of 1863. While some call it a simple rescue mission to liberate captured Union soldiers, others claim that it was mass murder, which included women, children and the elderly. The War of the Rebellion was a bitter and brutal conflict, but perhaps never more so than in the state of Missouri. The brutality of the conflict was punctuated with multiple Union war crimes, especially in the eastern Ozarks. As a result, 27,000 Missouri citizens were killed during the war.

To this day, local historians with an axe to grind have worked diligently to cover up the Christmas Day massacre and other war crimes to protect local reputations. Author Clint Lacy has taken up historian Jerry Ponder's torch of truth and, in this book, he presents all the known evidence, making a strong case that the Wilson Massacre, as it has come to be known, did in fact occur as Ponder claimed for decades before his death.

But the Wilson Massacre was not the only Union war crime in Missouri. Lacy also discusses many others committed by Union forces in Missouri in his attempt to bring history into accord with the facts and shine the light of truth on one of the darkest periods of American history.

Softcover, foreword by TBR Editorial Board member Prof. Ray Goodwin, six appendices based upon period newspaper reports and diary entries, informative photo section, 157 pages, #725, *$17* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.com for S&H.

stroyed what they couldn't cart off.

Still determined to stay out of the war, Hildebrand returned to Flatwoods to put in a crop of corn. The militia would kill his brother and later track him to Flatwoods, where they tried to assassinate him. Hildebrand was wounded during his escape. He joined Capt. Bolin's band of partisans who escorted him and his wife to Green County, Arkansas. Wrote Hildebrand:

> We started on, and after traveling until about midnight, we reached the State line between Missouri and Arkansas. There we remained until morning; on starting again we were in Green county, Arkansas, and sometime during the day we arrived safely at the Headquarters of Captain Bolin, and I was welcomely received into the little community of families, who were here assembled for mutual protection—most of them were the families of Captain Bolin's men. I received every attention from them that my necessities required, and as my wound seemed to be doing well, I felt for a time quite at home.[11]

Hundreds of Southern families from southeast Missouri took refuge in the "Green County Confederacy" (as Hildebrand called it), just across the Arkansas line to escape persecution.

In August of 1863, following Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas (which many say was retaliation for the deliberate collapsing of a Kansas City makeshift jail that killed and maimed many of the female relatives of his men being held there), Gen. Ewing issued Order #11, which was the forced depopulation of Bates, Cass, Jackson and Vernon counties of Missouri.

Residents had 15 days to get things in order. Once the Union military arrived, they had 15 minutes to leave. After that, everything was destroyed, whether it belonged to Union or Confederate families.

The July 14, 2015 *Topeka Capital-Journal*, which carried a story on Order #11, reported: "Instead of getting rid of the bushwhackers, it pushed them into central Missouri or farther south, where they continued their strike-and-runs. It made the average Missourian very, very anti-Union," regardless of whether they had once been Northern or Southern sympathizers.[12]

In 1860, 400,000 residents resided in the "Burnt District." At the end of the war, only 30% would return. Their former farms were grabbed by land speculators (Northerners) who hoped to reap dividends with the resumption of railroad construction.[13]

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SAM HILDEBRAND

ENDNOTES:

1 Diary of George J. Engelmann February, 1860: cdm.sos.mo.gov/cdm/ref/collection/CivilWar/id/36285.

2 *The Struggle for Missouri*, Elle E. Harvell. www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/the-struggle-for-missouri.html.

3 *Ibid.*

4 Letter written by G.W. Barlow, Medical Purveyor's Office, St. Louis, Missouri, Aug. 26, 1862. Located in the Missouri State Historical Society and found at digital.shsmo.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/amcw/id/12457.

5 *More Than Bullets: The Social Impact of Guerrilla War in the Ozarks* by William Garrett Piston, *Ozark Watch* magazine, Vol. IV, No. 4, spring 1991 / Vol. V, No. 1, summer 1991. thelibrary.org/lochist/periodicals/ozarkswatch/ow404g.htm.

6 Civil War in Callaway County. callaway.dbrl.org/history/the-civil-war-in-callaway-county.

7 *Ibid.*

8 Letter from Diana Benjamin to her sister Emeline Paddock, State Historical Society of Missouri, Digital Archives. digital.shsmo.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/amcw/id/1402/rec/18.

9 Letter from Diana Benjamin to her friend "Frank" (last name does not appear), State Historic Society of Missouri Digital Archives. digital.shsmo.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/amcw/id/1402/rec/18.

10 *Sam Hildebrand's Confession*, Chapter 4. Reprinted from the *County Advertiser* by Farmington News Printing Company, Sept. 26, 1979. rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mostfran/hildebrand/chapter4.htm.

11 *Ibid.*

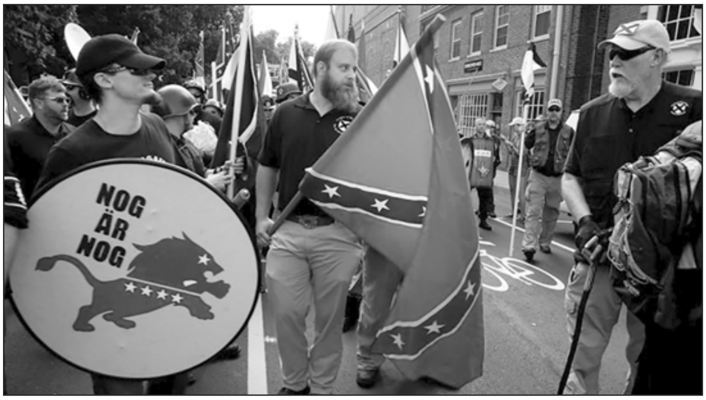
12 "General Order No. 11: Scorching of Missouri: Missourians exiled, property burned in attempt to get rid of bushwhackers." *Topeka Capital-Journal*, July 14, 2015. cjonline.com/news-local/2015-07-14/general-order-no-11-scorching-missouri

13 *Ibid.*

Clint Lacy is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of *Blood in the Ozarks: Union War Crimes Against Civilians and Southern Civilians in Occupied Missouri*, a 171-page softcover book detailing the Christmas Day massacre of Confederate soldiers in the Ozarks during the war and various other war crimes committed by Union troops in the state during the war. The book (softcover, 157 pages, #725, $17 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

Images from the Unite the Right Rally

On August 11-12, thousands of people from both the left (“anti-fascists” or Antifa) and right (Alt-Right) converged on Charlottesville, Virginia to either support or condemn the removal of a statue of Robert E. Lee and other issues of importance to Euro-Americans. The left, of course, characterized the rally as a “white supremacist” gathering. Below are some of the images of the event supplied to us by independent journalist Jacob Tyler who was on the ground and witnessed events firsthand.



Above left: European and American nationalists march in solidarity. At the right of the photo is Dr. Michael Hill, president of the League of the South, and in the center with the Confederate battle flag is R.G. Millee, Arkansas chapter chairman of the League of the South. **Above right**: Meaningful flags from dozens of organizations were carried by Unite the Right supporters. Knowing they would be attacked, many wore helmets.

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NO SHRINES TO WHITE SUPREMACY

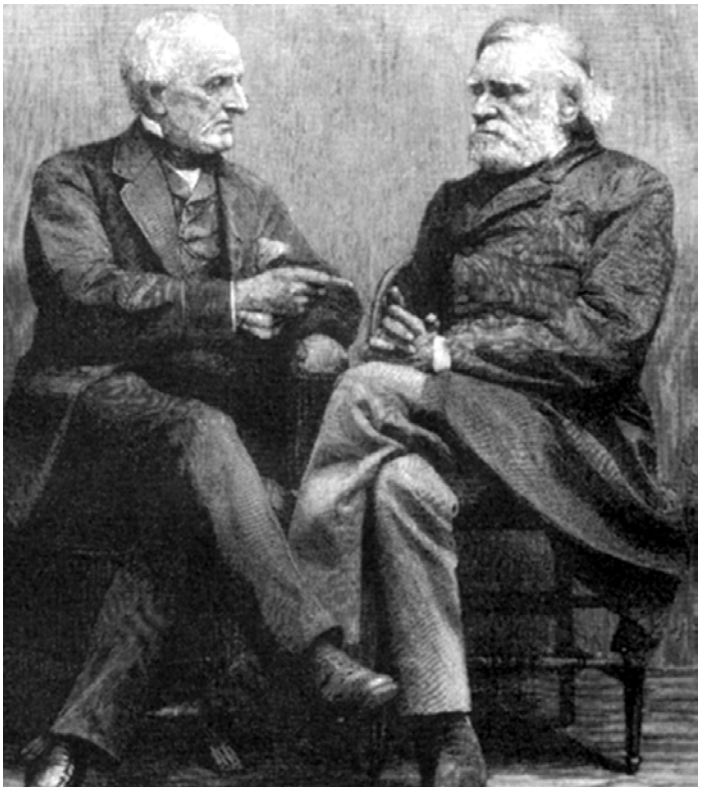
Above left: Police were willing to protect the business district from the leftist groups in attendance, knowing their penchant for the destruction of personal property, but police were told not to intervene to prevent physical altercations. Many cops were angry about this. **Above right**: White nationalists make a shield wall to protect themselves from objects being hurled by a bevy of violence-prone radical leftists.

SMASH WHITE SUPREMACY
MAKE RACISTS AFRAID AGAIN
KESSLER IS A RACIST SEWER

Above left: A hooded Antifa protester slaps at several burly members of the Unite the Right rally. The temperature was nearly 90 degrees in Charlottesville that day (August 12), so we are not sure why he would have needed a heavy sweatshirt. **In the photo at right,** black and white, heterosexual and homosexual protesters put aside any differences in an attempt to prevent the Unite the Right marchers from exercising their constitutional right to gather in a peaceful manner. Had police done their job in Charlottesville, as they recently did in Boston on August 19, it is doubtful anyone would have been killed. Note that in Boston, the police department used social media to ask “individuals” (leftists) to refrain from throwing urine, bottles and other “harmful projectiles” at officers. Boston police later confirmed that rocks were hurled at them when leftists rioted. And in New Jersey, the state’s Homeland Security office has declared Antifa a terrorist group, according to the website RedAlertPolitics.com. It’s about time.

Blockade-Runners of the Confederacy

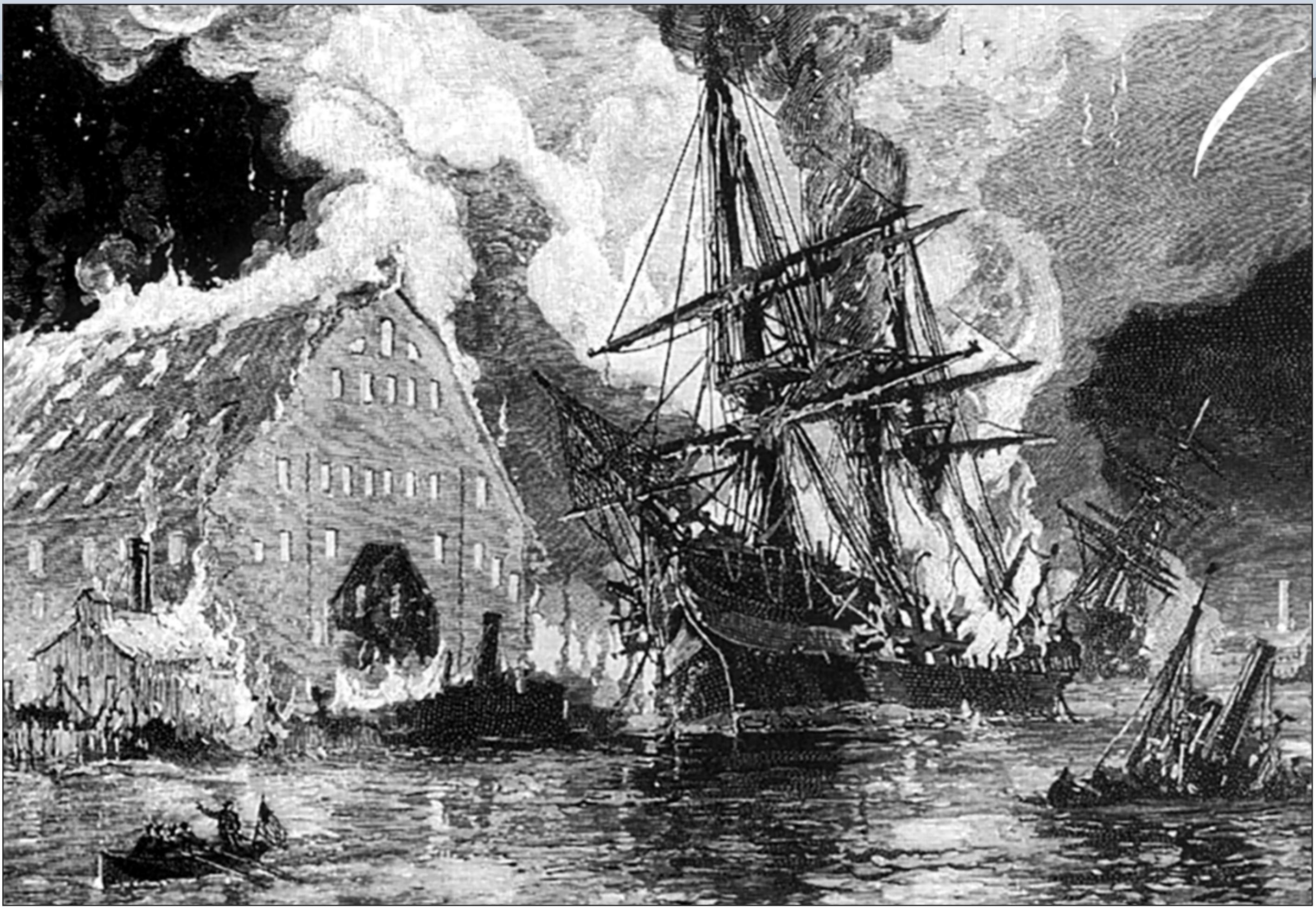
THE WAR OF WASHINGTON'S AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATES began when the first shots of the war were fired at the steamer *Star of the West* as she approached Charleston Harbor on January 9, 1861. And the cruiser CSS *Shenandoah* did not finally haul down her flag until November 7, 1865. In between these dates occurred more naval actions than in the rest of the world combined in the period between 1815 and 1914. The so-called Civil War was by far the largest naval war of the era. Actions occurred in the English Channel, in the Indian Ocean and in the Bering Sea, as well as along the Southern and Northern coasts and rivers. Crucial to Southern survival were the blockade-runners, the bold captains and special ships that took wholesale smuggling to new heights.



Adm. Franklin Buchanan (left) converses with Flag Officer Josiah Tattnall. Both were members of the Confederate States Navy. Buchanan himself started out with the title of flag officer, when he was appointed commander of the ironclad Merrimack by Stephen Mallory, former U.S. senator from Florida, the Confederacy's first and only secretary of the Navy. Buchanan at the time had just short of 46 years of service in the old U.S. Navy.

By Edward May

Generally speaking, the naval conflict in the War for Southern Independence is relegated to sideshow status in terms of interest. Granted that gallant individuals such as the famed Maryland Confederate naval leader Raphael Semmes and the redoubtable Adm. David Farragut of the U.S. Navy bellowing, "Damn the torpedoes!" are inspirational. But such figures are the exception rather than the rule. The advent of the ironclads and the duel of the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* are noteworthy events but certainly were not as decisive to the outcome



The Norfolk Navy Yard and its shipping vessels, including the screw frigate *Merrimack*, shown here, went up in flames on April 20, 1861. The man in charge was Commodore Charles S. McCauley, 68, a Unionist Pennsylvanian. Knowing that the "Rebels" were intent upon seizing the yard, McCauley began scuttling the ships himself. A U.S. naval detachment arrived and tried to rescue the sinking ships, but it was too late. Orders were given to put the naval yard to the torch. From the remains of the *Merrimack*, the famed Confederate ram CSS *Virginia* was constructed.

of the war as, let us say, the Battle of Vicksburg.

A subset of the naval theater of operations, the blockade-runners, typically receives scant attention. The South, its economy relying predominantly on agriculture, desperately needed imported merchandise from industrialized economies to sustain the war effort. In the latter stages of the war the South needed to import food as well. It was the job of the blockade-runners to provide the necessary supplies that would enable the Confederacy to continue its quest for independence. Was the task really that important? Some historians feel the Union blockade was critical to the war effort. The great achievements of the Navy were the blockade of the Confederate coast and the splitting of the Confederacy into two parts by taking the Mississippi River. Both of these operations were essential for the shutting off of munitions and supplies from the Confederate armies fighting in the east.

The heart of the Confederacy was in Virginia, and when the Navy stopped the flow of the life currents, one by one, the heart was no longer nourished, and the end came.[1]

In the early stages of the war, due to the somewhat porous nature of the Union blockade, running the blockade was comparatively easy. However, as the war progressed the number of naval vessels the Union was able to field against the Confederacy increased. The blockade was thus strengthened and the difficulty of the task facing the blockade-runner increased proportionally. Acting like a python, the blockade's constrictions grew tighter, and eventually suffocated the Confederacy. The Confederate Navy grew weaker by degrees as the Union Navy continually applied pressure. Had the Confederate Navy been able to develop into a formidable adversary the war might have taken a different course. The key factor was the inability of the Confederate Navy to obtain the necessary materiel. Further, the importance of the control of the sea was shown in what the North, with its organized naval force, prevented the South, with no organization at the beginning, from doing.

The South had an ambitious building program, and the *Virginia*, *Albemarle*, *Mississippi*, *Manassas* and *Tennessee* (which were only a part of this program), crude though they were, at various times made the North tremble. If the South could have brought in the necessary materials and ship builders, these and other craft might have changed the character of the blockade. So strong was the Southern army, and so well adapted was their territory for defense, that without the blockade we can only speculate as to how long the war would have lasted and what would have been its outcome.[2]

The blockade-runners provided intangible assets as well as material benefits. To the infantry soldier, operating in his own special misery, it must have been a boost to morale to receive basic necessities, such as food and clothing, from a blockade-runner that had braved the guns of the blockade and the vicissitudes of the Atlantic. Conversely, it must have been a devastating blow to morale when a blockade-runner was captured or sunk and expected rations were not forthcoming. Author and diving enthusiast Dave Horner, after investigating the sunken blockade-runner *Ella*, offered this poignant description on the death of a blockade-runner:

> It was not until my second dive on Ella that I began to realize the significance of this Confederate disaster. On that particular day, as I discovered hundreds of pork-chop bones in the bottom of the ill-fated ship, I became aware, for the first time, of the dependence placed upon the blockade-runners by the Southern people. The bones, of course, were from Ella's 147 barrels of pork. Through diligent research I learned later that this food was consigned to the starving troops of Gen. Lee defending Richmond. But the cargo never reached them.
>
> In the eyes of the Confederate soldiers, in the cold and muddy trenches around the outskirts of Richmond, the loss of the blockade-runner *Ella* was another lost battle, another disillusionment, that ebbed the strength and ultimately broke the back of the Confederacy.[3]

“Blockade-runners provided much-needed food and clothing to Rebel troops in the field.

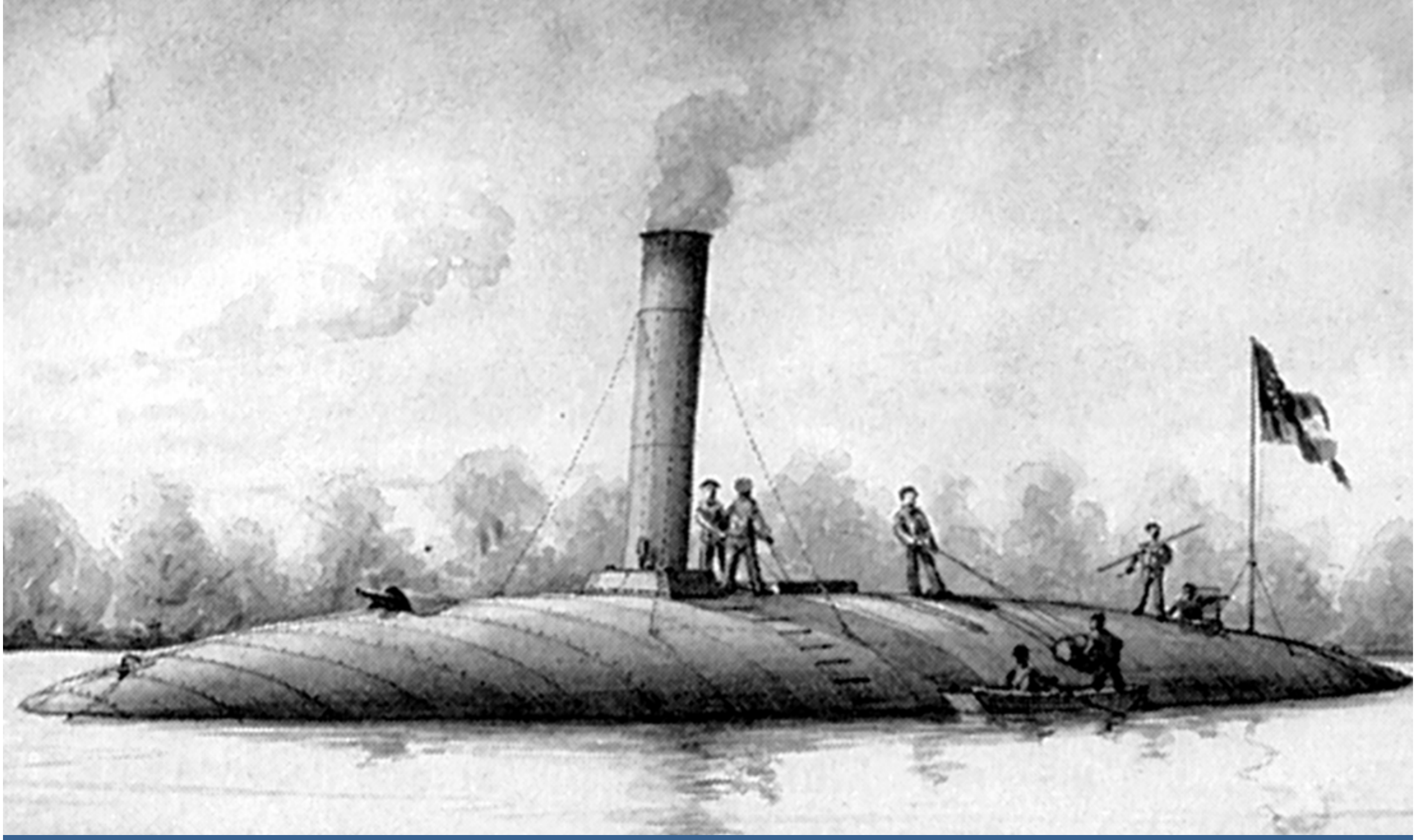
The major havens for blockade-runners operating on the Atlantic coast were Wilmington and Charleston. They would depart with an outward-bound cargo that typically consisted of cotton, pressed tobacco, turpentine and gold. They also, on occasion, transported interesting personnel such as the Confederate spies Rose O'Neal Greenhow and Belle Boyd. The favored destination of the runners was Nassau and Bermuda. In these neutral ports they would obtain crucial supplies such as clothing, shoes, medicine, food, ammunition and armaments.

On the Gulf Coast the runners utilized neutral ports in Mexico, Matamoros for example, to obtain goods that were in turn shipped to ports in the West Indies. Early in the war, the Confederacy was able to make cotton shipments directly across the Rio Grande River to Matamoros. However, after Brownsville, Texas was captured in November 1863 by Union troops, the cotton route to Mexican ports became circuitous. First, the cotton was sent from San Antonio to Eagle Pass. The merchandise was then sent into Mexico at Piedras Negras. Finally, the cotton was taken, via a land route, to Matamoros.

The blockade-runners were built with unique attributes specifically suited to their task. The typical blockade-runner of 1863-64 was a long, low sidewheeled steamer of from 400 to 600 tons, with a slight frame, sharp and narrow, its length perhaps nine times its beam. It had feathering paddles, and one or two raking telescopic funnels, which might be lowered close to the deck. The hull rose only a few feet out of the water, and was painted a dull gray or lead color. Its spars were two short lower masts, with no yards, and only a small crow's nest on the foremast. The deck forward was constructed in the form known as "turtle-back" to enable the vessel to go through a heavy sea. Anthracite coal, which made no smoke, was burned in the furnaces. When running in, all lights were put out; the binnacle and fire-room hatch were carefully covered, and steam was blown off under water.[4]

The blockade-runners were painted dull gray for a specific reason. We are not used to thinking of the art of camouflage being employed before the 20th century, but the blockade-runners were just such an experiment. The steamers that ran to Charleston were originally painted a pitch-black color to blend in with the darkness of the night. But famed Confederate Captain James Carlin, master of the blockade-runner *Cecile*, and later the *Ella* and *Annie*, started a trend toward cream white or lead gray as the most desirable color. His theory was proved to be realistic. It was dusk or dawn and, at times, broad daylight, when a runner was in greatest danger of being detected. Therefore, he reasoned, the dull white or lead coloring would match that of the haze on the horizon, or the sand dunes close to shore, and offer greater camouflage, with less chance of being sighted by a patrolling man-of-war.[5]

It is easy to think of the blockade-runner as setting out from port and trusting to luck and speed to help him arrive safely at the destination, but such thinking would be in error. Speed was certainly one of the most impor-



The CSS *Manassas* was the first ironclad warship in the Western Hemisphere. Cigar shaped, she looked much like a submarine traveling on the water's surface, with her deck coming less than three feet out of the water, making for a difficult target for Union gunners. Attacking part of the federal blockade at the Head of the Passes downstream from New Orleans, the *Manassas* rammed the screw sloop *Richmond* and sowed mass confusion, in what was hailed by New Orleans newspapers as a "most brilliant and remarkable exploit."

tant factors in beating the blockade. The *Phantom*, for example, was capable of 18 knots.

Luck certainly played a part as well, but the blockade-runners also relied on specific tactics designed to help them avoid the Union blockade. If the squadron commander of the blockading fleet should happen to discern a certain ploy being used by the blockade-runners and make appropriate measures to counter the tactic, the blockade-runner would be sure to get word to his brethren about the discovery, and a new tactic would be employed. A new method, whether of capture or evasion, would be answered with a counter-measure, and so forth.

Here's how this game of cat and mouse was played. When the beacon lights on the coast were extinguished, these craft made their dash for port, guided by signal fires or by the lights on the blockading fleet. If the squadron commander, discovering this, kept a light only on the flagship, or on a different "blockader" every night, the information was carried with remarkable speed to Nassau, and the next runner was ready for the new order of things.

At one time an order was issued that a vessel, discovering a steamer slipping in under cover of darkness, should fire a gun in the direction the pursued was taking, in order to give a clue of the whereabouts of the chase. A few days afterwards many blockade-runners were equipped with rockets to be shot off at right angles to the intended course.

Wilkinson, in his interesting *Narrative of a Blockade-Runner*, describes another device frequently used by the pursued vessel. The engineer was ordered to make a black smoke; at the moment when the lookout with his glass gave the word that the pursuer in the gathering twilight was just out of sight, the dampers were closed, and the runner sped away in a different direction, leaving the Union vessel to chase a shadow. The start from Nassau or the ports in the Bermudas was made when there would be a high tide and no moonlight for the run into port. If very hard-pressed, the pursued vessel might run ashore, where a nearby battery could cover the landing of the cargo, though the vessel might be sacrificed.[6]

So successful were the blockade-runners at evasion that on the rare occasions when they were captured they were often converted by the Union and added to the blockading squadron, something akin to fighting fire with fire. The *R.E. Lee* and the *Peterhoff* were but two of the blockade-runners to have suffered this fate. However, Confederate ingenuity managed to find a silver lining to this storm cloud as well. Dave Horner, in *The Blockade-Runners*, states that "it was not an uncommon trick for a blockade-running captain, upon falling in with the Yankee fleet, to pretend he was on similar duty."[7]

Horner then quotes Capt. John Wilkinson, a blockade-runner, concerning one such incident:

> We shaped our course for Beaufort and, slowing down, we passed several vessels, showing United States colors to them all. Just as we were crossing through the ripple of shallow water off the tail of the shoals, we dipped our colors to a sloop-of-war which passed three or four miles to the south of us. The courtesy was promptly responded to, but I have no doubt her captain thought me a lubberly and careless seaman to shave the shoals so closely.[8]

The bravery displayed by the blockade-runners was the stuff of legends. They were forced to contend with the threat of Union cannons as well as the dangers inherent in sailing the Atlantic. Once, while the runner *Mary Celeste* was being pursued, Capt. M.P. Usina commanded the chief engineer, John Sussard, to "get more revolutions out of the engines."After some time had passed, Usina checked on Sussard and found that in order to maximize steam pressure Sussard "had an anchor made fast to the safety valve." Usina went on to relate, in something of an understatement, "In my opinion it takes a mighty brave man to do that."[9]

Another incident noteworthy for the heroism displayed occurred as the *Mary Celeste* was inbound for Wilmington from Nassau. As she was approaching the Confederate coast, the *Mary Celeste* was spotted by Union vessels and fired upon. Needless to say, the situation was critical. Afflicted with yellow fever, J.W. Anderson, the pilot, was dying in his berth. Upon hearing the firing, Anderson had himself carried on deck so he could guide the vessel to port. Using his final reserves of energy, Anderson led the ship to safety.

The following excerpt of the narrative concerning his feat is eerily reminiscent of the Tennyson poem titled *Crossing the Bar*.

> They were now crossing the bar, but had passed the most dangerous point, when he bent his head as if to cough, and the horrified men saw the last fatal symptom which immediately precedes dissolution—black vomit—and knew that the end was very near. He knew it too, but gave no sign of fear and continued at his post.
>
> His earthly home was now visible to his natural eye—he was almost there where loved ones waited his coming—but nearer still to his spiritual vision was the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. At last the bar was safely crossed, smooth water was reached, the engine slowed down, the *Mary Celeste* glided silently into the harbor, stopped her headway gradually, lay still, loosed her anchor chains, dropped her anchor and as the last loud rattle of her cable ceased, the soul of John William Anderson took its flight to the undiscovered country.[10]

While the noble sentiment of patriotism proved to be motivation enough for some blockade-runners, personal gain was also an incentive for many men. Unalloyed greed played a prominent role as well, as one can discern from the following pay scales for a single trip from Nassau to Wilmington and back. The rates are in pounds sterling, not Confederate money.[11]

Captain	1,000
Pilot	750
Chief Engineer	500
Chief Officer	250
Second and Third Officer	150
Crew and Firemen	50

Greed was a prime impetus for the members of the Union Navy as well, as captured runners could bring in a substantial amount of prize money. "Upon the capture of a blockade-runner, 20 shares of the loot went to the prize vessel responsible."[12]

Because of the squabbling between Union vessels attendant with the capture of the blockade-runner *Annie*, Adm. Porter felt compelled to issue a general order concerning the incident:

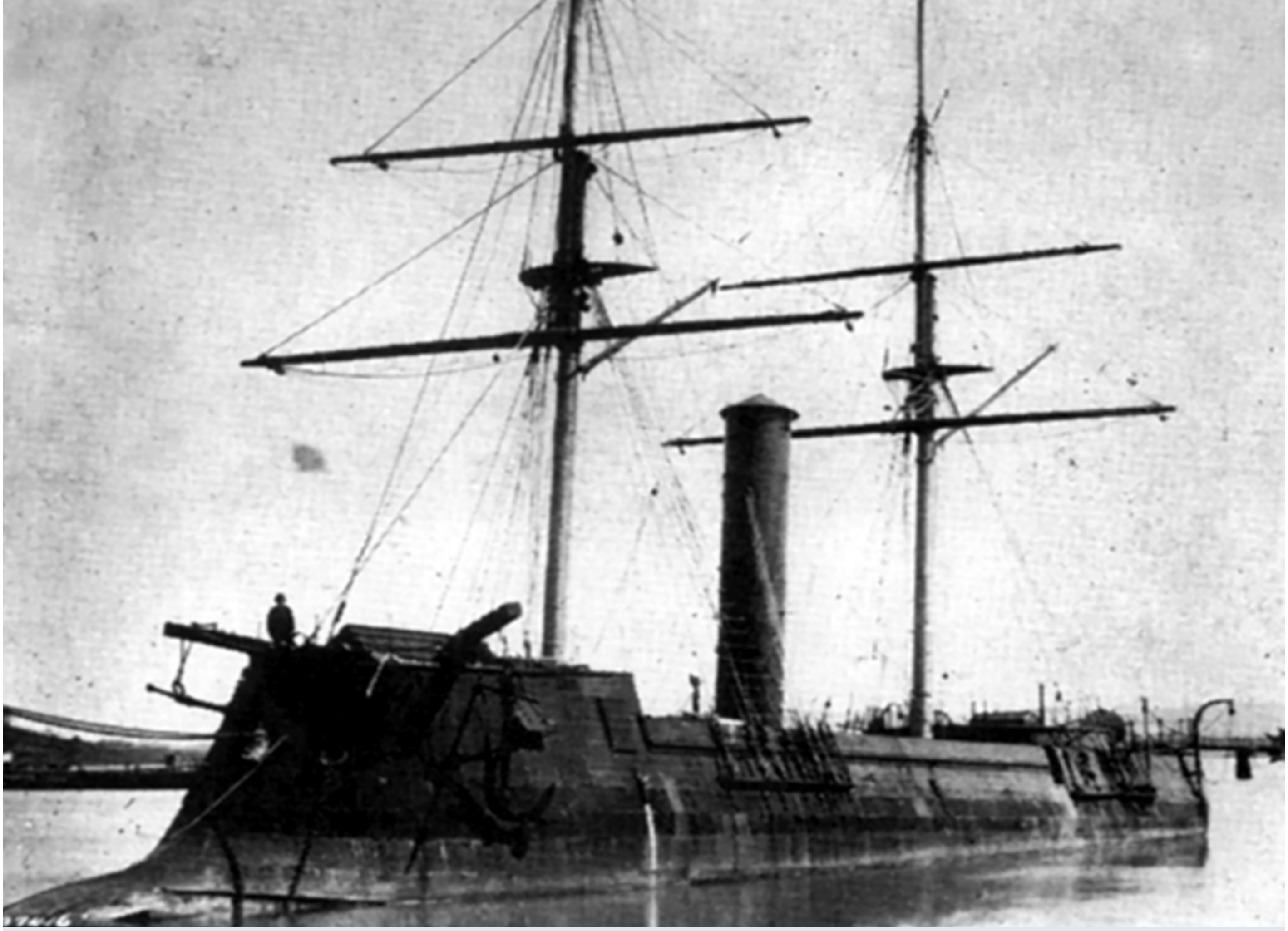
> While a prize is the reward of the captors, when taken, personal considerations are to be disregarded altogether, and cotton, vessel and crew are to be sacrificed rather than the least chance should be offered them to escape. This war is not being conducted for the benefit of officers or to enrich them by the capture of prizes.
>
> I feel much dissatisfied at the conduct of the commanders of the *Niphon* and *Wilderness*, and hope while I command this squadron that such conduct may never occur again. Honor and glory should be the watchword of the Navy, and not profit.[13]

Whether the motive was patriotism or greed was irrelevant to the Confederacy as long as the necessities for waging war continued to make it to the men on the front line. However, it must have been frustrating to see a blockade-runner make it safely to port and then unload a cargo useless to prosecuting a war. Avarice led some blockade-runners to return from Nassau and Bermuda with items selected to bring a healthy profit but otherwise without merit. Soldiers at the front line were starving for lack of food, freezing for lack of clothes, and undergoing surgery without chloroform, while blockade-runners risked their lives to bring in cargoes of brandy and champagne, coffee and spice, silks and satin and even ice cubes for mint juleps.[14]

What kind of men were the blockade-runners?

Perhaps this group of individuals can best be summed up by the definition of a blockade-runner that appeared in *The Wilmington Daily Journal*, June 7, 1863:

> The men who run the blockade have to be men who



Built in Bordeaux, France, near the end of the Civil War, were four corvettes and two rams, one of which was the 10-knot, 1,390-ton vessel named *Staerkoder*. The *Staerkoder* was initially sent to Copenhagen, then ostensibly headed back to Bordeaux, but title transferred to the Confederate Navy at sea, and she was renamed the Confederate ram *Stonewall*. Rumors about the *Stonewall* doubled the length of her ram to 40 feet, and her armor to eight inches, but she never actually saw duty as a blockade-runner against the Federals.

can stand fire without returning it. It is a business in which every man takes his life in his hands, and he so understands it. An ordinarily brave man has no business on a blockade-runner. He who makes a success of it is obliged to have the cunning of a fox, the patience of Job and the bravery of a Spartan warrior. The runners must not be armed and must not resist; they must simply be cool and quick and watchful and, for the rest, trust to God and their good ship to deliver them safely to their friends.[15]

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ENDNOTES:

1 Clark, *et al.*, 405.
2 *Ibid.*, 405.
3 Horner, 91-92.
4 Clark, *et al.*, 391.
5 Horner, 130-31.
6 Clark, *et al.*, 392.
7 Horner, 9.
8 *Ibid.*, 9.
9 *Ibid.*, 104.
10 *Ibid.*, 108.
11 *Ibid.*, 16.
12 *Ibid.*, 17.
13 *Ibid.*, 124-25.
14 *Ibid.*, 132.
15 *Ibid.*, 204.

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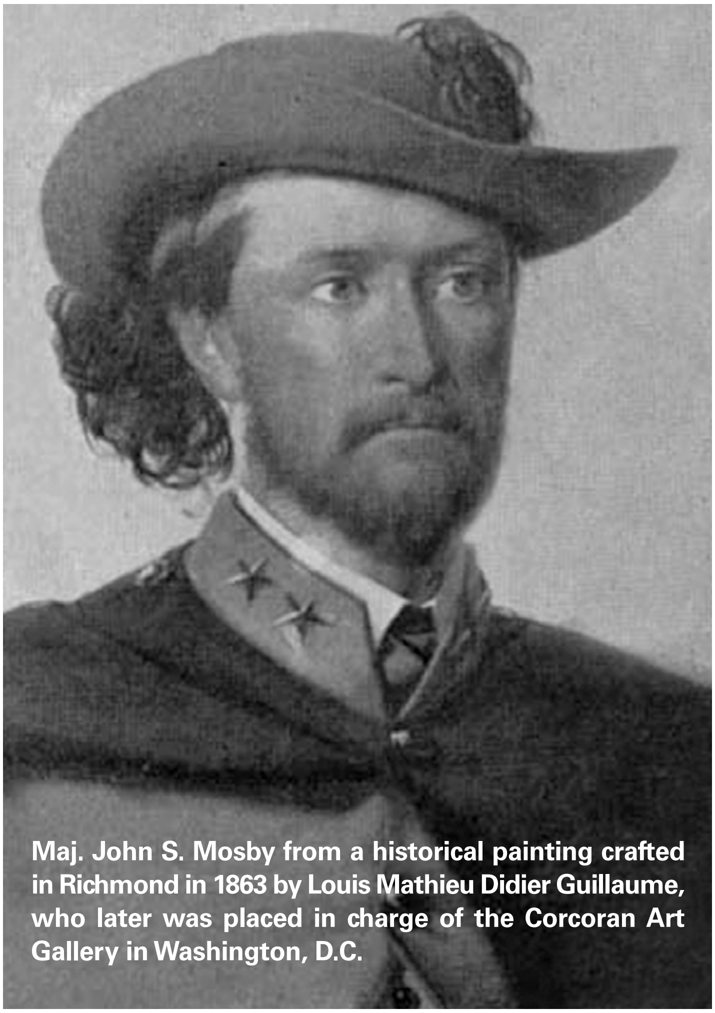
After approximately 12 years in the engineering profession, ***Edward May*** became a substitute teacher. He enjoys writing in his spare time and is an avid student of history. Mr. May lives in Colorado.

HONORING THE GHOST: COL. JOHN S. MOSBY

DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND AFTER, newspaper readers were infatuated with the exploits of John S. Mosby. After the war ended, he was declared an outlaw, the only warrior for Dixie to receive this mark of honor. In TBR's January/February 2017 edition, we featured an article on the Gray Ghost by Mosby scholar V.P. Hughes. In this issue we were honored to interview the author herself on her favorite subject—and one of ours, as well.



Maj. John S. Mosby from a historical painting crafted in Richmond in 1863 by Louis Mathieu Didier Guillaume, who later was placed in charge of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, D.C.

By Dave Gahary

What is a Yankee, born and bred in New York City, whose relatives include John and Samuel Adams and the man who ferried Washington across the Delaware, doing redeeming the reputation of one of the South's most reviled Confederate soldiers? Why, bringing history into accord with the facts, of course.

If all historians took their job as seriously as does Valerie P. Hughes, THE BARNES REVIEW would not be needed so badly. Luckily, people like Hughes exist to give us the story behind the headlines.

She was born in 1941 and raised almost as far from Dixie as one could imagine. Her historical imagination, however, was sparked as a child.

"I always loved the South, for some reason," she told THE BARNES REVIEW. "There was something wonderful and romantic about it. And I remember at the age of nine or 10, reading a very interesting article about a Virginia woman who had a Union colonel bivouacking in her home. And like many of the officers—of course, I didn't know it at the time—these were not professional military men. These were volunteers who had been ordinary citizens before they went into the Army. And so, he was missing his home, his wife and his family, which is understandable. Seeing a piano in her parlor, he asked her to play for him because he was homesick.

"And she simply told him, in no way, shape, or form was she going to give comfort to the invader. So, he sat down at the piano and began to play himself. Seeing him take this liberty with her property, she walked over to the fireplace and picked up a small hatchet used to chop firewood, and came back and made kindling out of the piano. And the man rose and looked at her, and said, 'Madam, if the women of Virginia feel this way, it's going to be a long and bloody war.'

"And I just felt that this was a bully, coming into this woman's home and making himself right at home, and ordering her about, to do this and to do that for his comfort. And immediately I felt which side I supported."

TBR asked what led her to John Singleton Mosby (December 6, 1833–May 30, 1916).

"I have for many years researched, very deeply, various historical figures, all men, who had a real influence on their era, men like Adm. Horatio Nelson, Sir William Wallace, Sir John Marshall, and these men were very dear to me. I studied them deeply and learned a great deal about them and their times. But one man who especially caught my fancy was Col. John Singleton Mosby, who I met in a newspaper when I was nine years old."

Mosby is best known for his guerrilla raids on the Union Army, which regarded Mosby and his men as criminals and bushwhackers rather than real soldiers. "Mosby's Rangers" undermined the North by destroying rail lines, bridges and supply trains,. Many historians credit Mosby with extending the war by six months because the Union was forced to hold back troops from Petersburg, Virginia to guard the capital, Washington, D.C.

Perhaps Mosby's most famous exploit as a raider was when he snatched a Union general from his bed, which earned him his most well-known nickname, "the Gray Ghost."

"[On March 9, 1863] he took 23 men, in the dark, and he had already learned of a break in the picket lines," Hughes said, "going through the entire federal Army stationed in that place, arriving unseen and unknown, he entered into Fairfax [County] Courthouse, where that army's commander, [Brig. Gen. Edwin H.] Stoughton, was headquartered.

"Mosby wasn't after Stoughton. He was after Percy Wyndham, the cavalry commander of the Army, who called Mosby names, because [Mosby] kept hitting picket posts, and taking horses and taking prisoners."

[Sir Percy, a British national, was a colonel in Abraham Lincoln's Army. He was captured by Confederate forces on June 6, 1862 but was exchanged a few weeks later. He was not in Fairfax during Mosby's raid, having gone to Washington to spend the night.—Ed.]

Southern Belle Saves Mosby

Hundreds of women served as spies for one side or the other during the Civil War. One, Laura Ratcliffe, known as the most beautiful lady in her home area of Frying Pan, Virginia, played a key role in the life of Confederate cavalry commander Col. John Singleton Mosby, dreaded by Yankees as "the Gray Ghost." In an effort to trap Mosby, the Yankees set up an ambush near Laura's home. On February 7, 1863, a Yankee lieutenant stopped by and could not resist the urge to boast. The Northern officer blabbed: "I know you would give Mosby any information in your possession. But as you have no horses and the mud is too deep for womenfolk to walk, you can't tell him. So the next you hear of your pet, he will be either dead or our prisoner." But the lieutenant underestimated Dixie spunk. Laura set out on foot, hoping to get a warning to Mosby. She ran across the "Gray Ghost" herself and was able to tell him directly about the trap. Thus Mosby was able to cheat death and evade capture.

Hughes highlighted Mosby's wit. "[Wyndham] called him a horse thief, and Mosby said yes, he stole horses, but they all had soldiers with guns on them."

"It was a rainy night," Hughes continued, " 'the kind of night that only raccoons go out,' as Mosby said.

"In fact, some of his men got separated, and he had to wait for an hour, until they all caught up. He sent some of his men to get Wyndham, and he decided to go and seek Gen. Stoughton. He banged on the door, and his [Stoughton's] adjutant opened the window above him and said, 'Who is it?' He told him it was a cavalry courier with messages for the general, and down came [the adjutant].

"When he opened the door he wound up with a gun in his belly, and he took Mosby to Stoughton, and the general was in his bed. Stoughton had hosted a champagne party for his mother and his sister, and was sleeping rather heavily. So Mosby shook his shoulder, but Stoughton did not wake up. Then he pulled the covers down, figuring the night chill would wake him up, and all Stoughton did was kind of gather himself up the way you do when you're cold. As it was getting late and time was of the essence, Mosby lifted Stoughton's nightshirt and gave him what Mosby termed 'a spank on the back.' That woke him up."

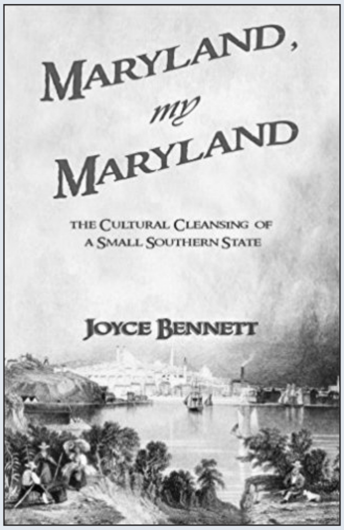
Mosby never heard of his nickname until after the war.

"It is said that Lincoln gave that name to him because after he took Stoughton they were terrified Mosby would come in the middle of the night and take Lincoln off. When Lincoln saw these people gathering in the White House in various corridors, whispering to one another, he got a little annoyed, and he said, 'Gentlemen, do you expect this man to pop up here like a gray ghost?'

"During the war, John Mosby was ordered hanged without trial if captured. After the war Mosby was declared an outlaw, the only Confederate soldier to suffer that fate. He was not allowed to receive a parole, but neither would he surrender for trial as an outlaw. From April to late June [June] he lived the life of a fugitive. Originally, Grant had given him and the men of his command the same parole as he gave to Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, but [Secretary of War Edwin M.] Stanton revoked it."

Hughes explained, "They wanted him badly. Eventually, the reward went to $10,000 but they could not catch him. He didn't run, and he refused to leave. He said if he fled from northern Virginia, it would appear as an admission of guilt. So he remained in northern Virginia and, eventually, when he was making them look particularly inept, I guess they decided to give him his parole and get it over with. So they did."

Mosby, trained as a lawyer, later served as U.S. consul to Hong Kong (1878-1885), and agent with the Department of the Interior (1901-1904) and an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice (1904-10). He was also an author, and wrote two books about his experiences in Lincoln's War: *War Reminiscences by Colonel John S. Mosby* (1887)



MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND

The Cultural Cleansing of a Southern State

Maryland was founded as a plantation colony like Virginia and its way of life did not differ greatly from Virginia. Everybody knows that the "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key as he watched the British attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor during the War of 1812. But few know that, in 1861, Francis Key Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key, wrote this: "The flag which then he so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed." Howard was one of many Marylanders who were political prisoners of Abraham Lincoln, arrested to prevent the people of Maryland from ever having an opportunity to vote on secession. As soon as Union occupiers departed at the end of the War for Southern Independence, Maryland elected conservative Southern Democrats to office, a practice that continued well into the 20th century. But author Joyce Bennett knows the real Maryland. She knows the history and original culture of her commonwealth. She has watched that pleasant and very American culture—its speech, manners, cuisine, attitudes and traditions—being vigorously wiped out by newcomers who have turned Maryland into a minor part of the Northeastern megalopolis. The things sadly lost are the things that constitute civilization. Softcover, 214 pages, #775, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. **Cash, check, money order only.** Email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H outside the U.S.

> When called a horse thief, Mosby agreed, he stole horses, but they all had soldiers with guns on them.

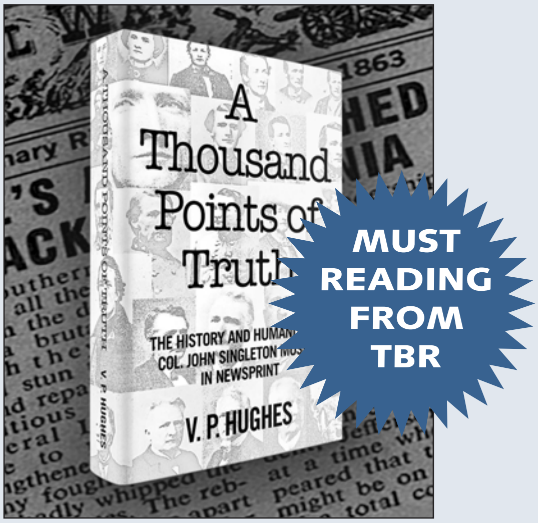
and *Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign* (1908). His memoirs were published posthumously.

Hughes's book, *A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint*, relies on hundreds and hundreds of newspapers to set the record straight about the man.

"There were over 750 newspapers," she explained. "I went through microfilm (reels) and microfiche (flat sheets). Then about 2006 or 2007, the blessed Library of Congress opened a new site on newspapers, newspaper archives, making available thousands of newspapers online. I chose to use newspapers because they presented a wide range of testimony, much of which addressed the terrible things that were said about John Mosby. As with everybody else, I believed these slanders for the most part until I started to read these newspaper articles. I transcribed them, and as I transcribed them, I met another man."

She explained, "If you read these accounts, and this includes enemies, not just friends of John Mosby, if you read what he was, the people who met him, the people who spoke to him, the people he dealt with, his own writings, you meet an entirely different man. He said every time he was condemned, that time would validate his actions and his choices. I felt that it was indeed time for his life to be validated. And that is the intention of my book. This is an apologia, a defense of this man and his life, what he did and what he tried to do. It is my belief that the people who respect John Mosby the soldier also need to respect John Mosby the man. Frankly, there were few who were smarter and none who were more honest. This was a man who believed in—and lived—the truth." ❖

Dave Gahary, a former submariner in the U.S. Navy, prevailed in a suit brought by the New York Stock Exchange in an attempt to silence him. Dave is the producer of an upcoming full-length feature film about the attack on the USS *Liberty*. See erasingtheliberty.com or call (850) 677-0344 for more information and to get the new book on which the movie will be based, *Erasing the Liberty*. Dave has also conducted dozens of interviews with news and history makers. These can be found on the websites of American Free Press newspaper and The Barnes Review. See www.AmericanFreePress.net and www.BarnesReview.com.



A Thousand Points of Truth:

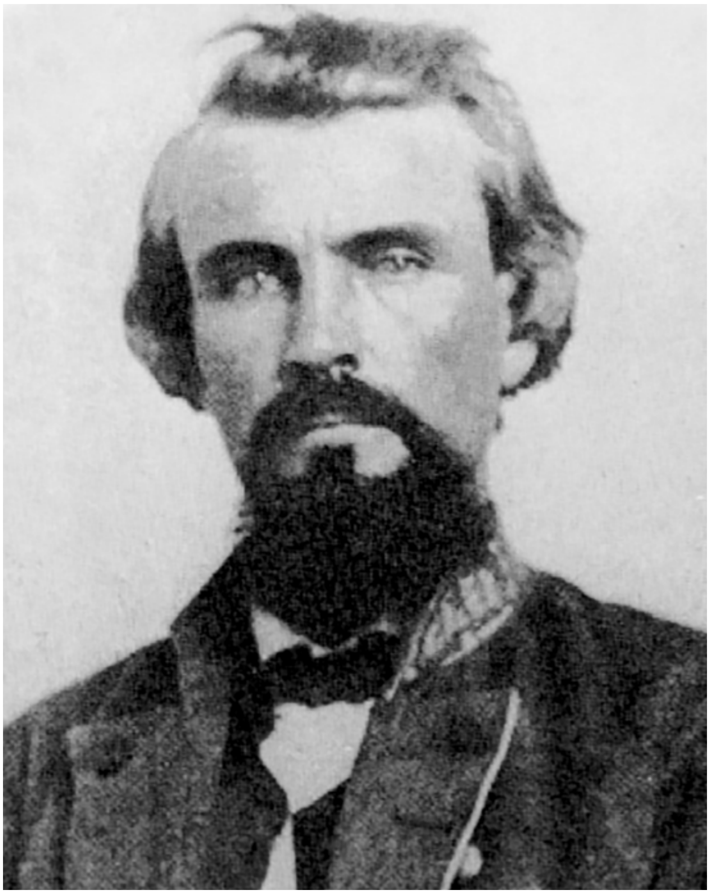
The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint

During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby—the Gray Ghost—was the subject of literally thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. The author, V.P. Hughes, had long been interested in the career of Mosby but never considered writing a book until she saw the great Southerner defamed by Bernard Vincent McMahon. McMahon said that he believed that both Mosby and Patton were better off forgotten because "Mosby, like Patton," would have "gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, any place. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." These comments riled Ms. Hughes, who took it upon herself to get to know Mosby better than perhaps any other researcher by reading 1,000 newspaper articles on Mosby written over the span of 150 years on Mosby. The author has come to know Mosby through these testimonies from countless eyewitnesses. She believes now is the time for those who also deeply respect John Mosby the soldier to now also respect John Mosby the man.

A Thousand Points of Truth (softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$39* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.(Email sales@BarnesReview.org if you are outside the U.S. for best S&H and payment.) Mail order with request to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Check, cash, money order only accepted.

The Truth About the Fort Pillow 'Massacre'

THESE ARE PERILOUS TIMES FOR THE SOUTH AND FOR WHITE PEOPLE. We used to think the Civil War was "ancient history," but with mobs tearing down Dixie flags and iconic statues, we need to take a look at some of the atrocious lies from the 1860s. The "Fort Pillow Massacre," for example, used to blacken the reputation of Nathan Bedford Forrest, never happened. Here are the facts about the massacre that never happened.



Nathan Bedford Forrest has been the object of outrageous slanders since his time as a Confederate cavalry general. These lies have led to his Memphis statue being removed and the desecration of his grave site.

By Gene Andrews

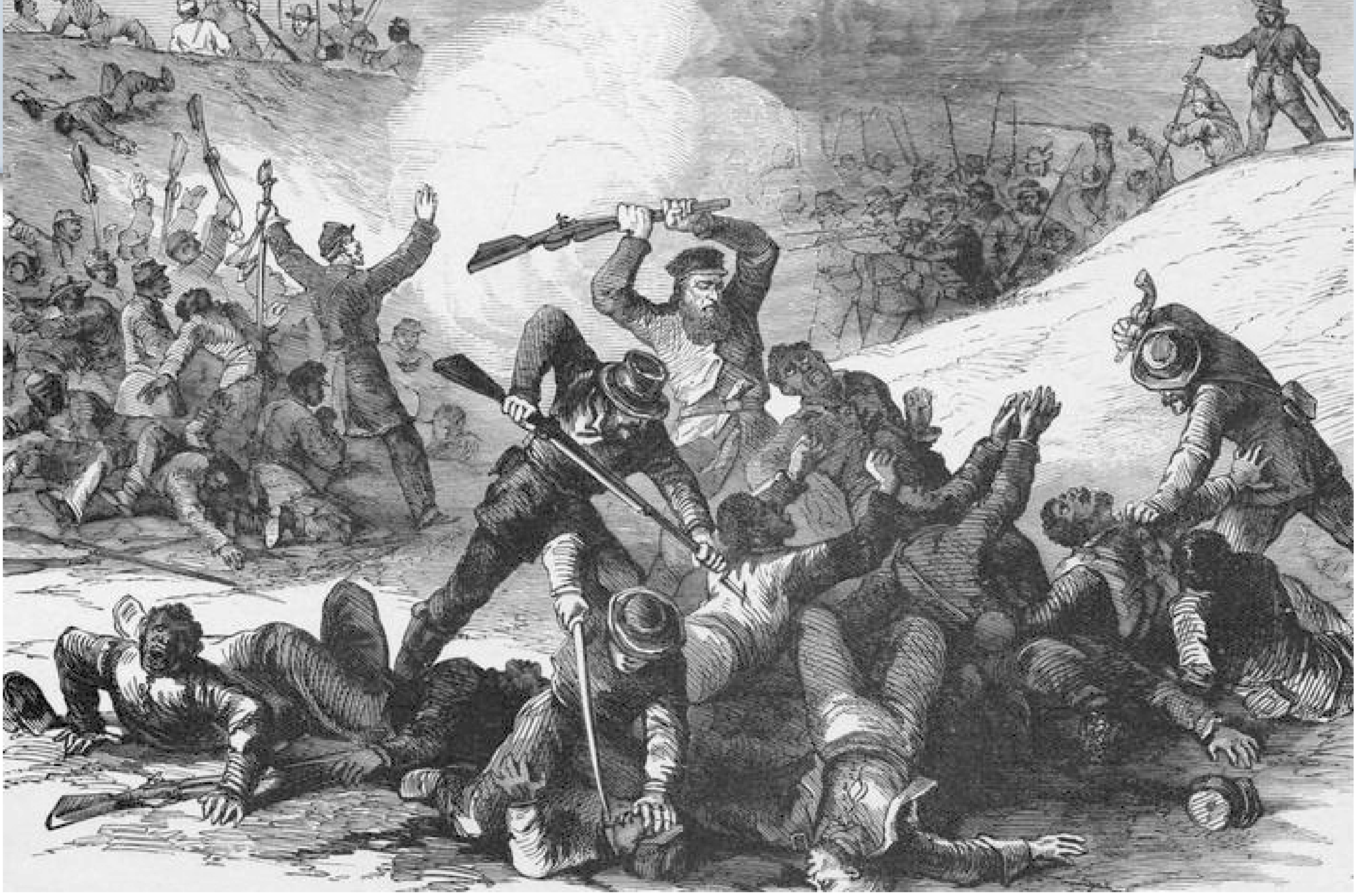
We know this piece of information will not come as a surprise to readers of TBR: "Fake news" is not a recent phenomenon. Fake news has been around since way back when Uglog hit Moogog over the head with a woolly rhinoceros bone out in front of the cave and then blamed it on white privilege (although they were both white, more or less).

We will prove one more piece of fake news a fraud, orchestrated by the U.S. government and their lapdogs in the media. This government/media lie blew up way back in the 1800s.

During the War for Southern Independence, the U.S. government concocted a giant lie about the so-called "Fort Pillow Massacre"—not to be confused with the Alice's Restaurant Massacre, but at least Arlo Guthrie's song about the "massacre" was based on a factual event, while the "Fort Pillow Massacre" was nothing but a series of lies, produced for war propaganda. Yes, dear reader, the "gubment" of the good ole U.S. of A. will lie and has its own Ministry of Propaganda, just like "them evil Nazis and lowdown Commies."

LIE NO. 1

Lie: *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* defines massacre as "a wholesale slaughter" and "an act of complete destruction." Neither one happened at Fort Pillow. Let us consider "hate speech." Hate speech, as defined



This outlandish piece of historical propaganda appeared in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, published in New York. The caption read: "May 7, 1864—The war in Tennessee: Confederate massacre of black Union troops after the surrender at Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864." It did not appear until 1894 and bears little resemblance to the facts.

by the leftists, is when a Southern/Conservative/Christian uses facts to refute liberal slander or liberal false stories based on emotion or feelings rather than facts—thus, using facts for our argument might be "hate speech."

Fact: Casualties at Fort Pillow, from Acting Master William Ferguson, United States Navy; of the 557 U.S. soldiers at Fort Pillow (295 white, 262 black), 231 were killed, 226 captured and 100 too seriously wounded to be moved.[1]

The severely wounded were left with the U.S. medical staff overnight, and then loaded on a federal steamboat the next day with the help of Confederates who returned to aid in helping remove the wounded. These were hardly the actions of a group of murderers bent on "wholesale slaughter" or "an act of complete destruction."[2]

So why did Confederate cavalry commander Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, leading a fast-moving mounted raid through west Tennessee and western Kentucky, even go 60 miles out of his way to Fort Pillow in the first place? According to Yankee mythographers, Forrest detoured off of his route out of Tennessee at the conclusion of his second West Tennessee raid in order to slaughter black troops at the fort. Forrest was not only a victim of Northern war propaganda but the victim of one of America's first racial hoaxes, as well.

When Gen. Forrest was transferred from Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee to the Department of Mississippi, Alabama and Eastern Louisiana in the fall of 1863, he was placed under the command of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, who commanded all of the mounted troops in that department. Forrest was given the cavalry divisions of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers and the dismounted cavalry division of Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford. Forrest spent the winter of 1863-64 at Columbus, Mississippi training and trying to equip his new command (the third one he had to equip and supply himself).

Since the Confederate government couldn't supply the horses, equipment, food, weapons or even recruits that he needed, Forrest turned to his favorite supply source: the United States Army Quartermaster Department. Another raid into west Tennessee was approved by his immediate commanding officer, Gen. Stephen Lee, and by department commander Gen. Leonidas Polk.

With Forrest, nothing was left to chance. He had covered west Tennessee and Kentucky with his scouts before the main body of troops had even taken the first step out of Columbus. They reported back to the "Wizard of the Saddle" enemy troop strengths, bridged rivers, locations of fords at rivers and creeks, friendly as well as non-friendly civilians as well as the locations of horses and supplies. By 1864, Forrest was the master of raiding deep behind enemy lines. He was certainly not taking off on some haphazard jaunt with no clear plan for remounts, supplies, entry and escape routes as well as hundreds of other vital military details. Fort Pillow was never mentioned in his operational orders.[3]

March 1: Forrest's command leaves Columbus, Mississippi with "Ole Bedford" and Gen. Chalmers in the lead. Gen. Buford and his men follow on foot.

March 20: Forrest is in Jackson, Tennessee. He leaves Col. Wilson in Jackson to guard the prisoners and supplies already captured and wait for Buford's "foot sloggers" to catch up. Here is just one example of Forrest's military brilliance. He splits his command, sending Crew's Battalion to "attack" Memphis and keep the numerically superior U.S. troops bottled up "defending" the city. Crew's men were not picked at random.

They were all from the Memphis area, so they knew the terrain, roads, creeks, civilians and family members around Shelby County.[4]

> “
>
> Col. Hurst captured seven Confederate soldiers and immediately had six shot.

March 21: Forrest moves northwest to Trenton and sets up a recruiting station, picking up Confederate deserters from behind enemy lines. These deserters had had enough of Gen. Bragg's bungling but were willing, even if somewhat reluctantly at first, to serve under Forrest. Forrest wins. The Confederate government wanted these men returned to their old infantry commands, but Forrest refused. "If we send them back to the infantry, they'll just desert again. At least the cavalry is getting some use out of them."[5]

March 23: Forrest sends Col. Duckworth and Col. Faulkner to attack Union City, Tennessee. (Faulkner had a rather famous grandson by the name of William who turned out to be a fairly well-known novelist.)

March 24: Duckworth, in the name of "Forrest," demands and receives the surrender of the garrison with reinforcements hurrying to their rescue only six miles away as the Confederates pull out.

March 26: Forrest and the main column attack Paducah, Kentucky, driving the Federals back to the river fort under the protective guns of a U.S. Navy gunboat. The Rebels take prisoners, horses and supplies and burn huge quantities of cotton bales on the docks in Paducah. This cotton was stolen from Southern farmers by Yankee speculators who were traveling with the invading U.S. Army, but at a safe distance behind the front lines. Huge profits were made in the North during the war from cotton, jewelry, household furnishings and land stolen from Southerners as "contraband of war." Buford's men, most of whom were from Kentucky, are given leave to return home to visit family, remount and recruit. They all return to Mayfield, Kentucky on the appointed date with extra recruits. By 1864 everyone wants to "Ride with Forrest."[6]

April 4: Forrest was now back in Trenton, Tennessee. The raid was over a month old and still the Fort Pillow has not been mentioned. He sent a preliminary report to Gen. S.D. Lee, his commanding officer, giving him the number of prisoners taken, horses and supplies captured plus the miles of railroad track and bridges destroyed. The "massacre" has still not been listed in his report.[7]

April 6: Forrest sent a supplemental report to S.D. Lee; "I will attend to Fort Pillow." The raid was nearly five weeks old, and this was the first time Fort Pillow has been mentioned. Why now? The civilian population in west Tennessee begged Forrest to do something about the war criminals at the fort, both white and black, who had been looting, burning, raping and murdering their way across west Tennessee, and then running back to hide under the protection of U.S. forces."[8]

Two examples: Col. James Brownlow, son of the infamous "Parson" William Brownlow, the despised postwar Reconstruction governor of Tennessee, issued an order stating that any Confederate soldier caught in west Tennessee would be shot on sight. No prisoners of war were to be taken by Union troops.

Col. Fielding Hurst then captured seven Confederate soldiers and immediately had six of them shot. They were the lucky ones. An officer, Lt. Dobbs, was tortured to death. His face was beaten in, his nose cut off, his privates were cut off, his mouth was slit from ear to ear and he was left out in a field to bleed out. These were the reasons why Forrest went to Fort Pillow.[9]

Where's the story of the Brownlow and Hurst "massacres" in our history books? As we know, the winners write them. In the version of history written by the victors, only the losers commit atrocities.

Forrest then sent Buford to demonstrate against the Union stronghold at Columbus, Kentucky while J.J. Neely was ordered to help Crews launch a fake "attack" against Memphis. Union Gen. Hulburt was forced to hold his troops in Memphis and, frightened, he demanded reinforcements be sent upriver from Vicksburg. Forrest then sent Chalmers to "attend" to Fort Pillow.[10]

April 11: Chalmers's column, with McCulloch and Bell's brigades in the lead, headed west from Brownsville through the Forked Deer River bottoms, making a slow, cautious night march westward toward their objective. By good luck, a civilian, Mr. W.J. Shaw, held prisoner at

Fort Pillow, had escaped and was running east when he ran into the Confederates headed west. He guided them, and gave them the layout of the fort and surrounding terrain, troop strength and disposition.[11]

Topography is important in any military operation, but especially in this battle. Fort Pillow was begun in 1861 as part of the Mississippi River defenses above Memphis by Confederate Gen. Gideon Pillow. The fort never had enough heavy armament to stop the Federal fleet and quickly fell. It was abandoned but, later in the war, was occupied by U.S. troops made up of Tennessee Unionists and U.S. Colored Troops.

It was built on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi with an earthen wall about 120 yards in circumference with openings for six cannons. There was an outer unfinished line of trenches on a ridge that was much higher than the earthen fort, about 600 yards out and paralleling the inner works.[12]

There were also about 25 civilian sutlers and "professional" women servicing the troops. The white troops were given cabins at the south end of the fort, outside the walls, while the black troops were quartered in tents on the parade ground inside the fort. The tent and cabin locations were two important factors in the upcoming battle.[13]

April 12, daylight: Missouri cavalry under McCulloch surprised and drove in the pickets so suddenly that the Federals couldn't man the outer works. They scrambled out of their tents and cabins and took up positions behind the earthen wall at the interior line of the fort on the river bluff. For all intents and purposes, the battle was over then and there. Confederate snipers on the ridge moved even closer, hiding behind felled trees and stumps. From their positions they fired down into the fort and picked off anyone who raised his head to return fire. One of the fort's first casualties was its commander, Maj. L.F. Booth, shot by a sniper. Command of the fort passed to Maj. W.F. Bradford, who, like the fort's enlisted personnel, had no combat experience. Bradford was described as "worthless" by other Union officers.[14]

11:00 a.m: Forrest arrived and asked Chalmers if he could move his men up to the south side of the fort and, using the cabins for cover, silence the artillery on the south side of the fort. Maj. Bradford ordered the cabins burned to deny cover to the Confederates.[15]

LIE NO. 2

Lie: "Forrest burned wounded U.S. soldiers alive."

Fact: If U.S. soldiers were burned alive, they were burned by their own men at 11 a.m. while setting fire to the cabins to deny cover to the Confederates.

12:00 noon: Forrest increased the number of snipers deployed. During a reconnaissance along the ridge, two

Forrest's Farewell Address to His Cavalry Troopers

The following text is excerpted from Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's farewell address to his troopers, offered on May 9, 1865:

"Civil war, such as you have just passed through, naturally engenders feelings of animosity, hatred and revenge. It is our duty to divest ourselves of all such feelings; and as far as it is in our power to do so, to cultivate friendly feelings towards those with whom we have so long contended, and heretofore so widely, but honestly, differed. Neighborhood feuds, personal animosities and private differences should be blotted out; and, when you return home, a manly, straightforward course of conduct will secure the respect of your enemies. Whatever your responsibilities may be to Government, to society, or to individuals, meet them like men.

"The attempt made to establish a separate and independent Confederation has failed; but the consciousness of having done your duty faithfully, and to the end, will, in some measure, repay for the hardships you have undergone. In bidding you farewell, rest assured that you carry with you my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness. Without, in any way, referring to the merits of the Cause in which we have been engaged, your courage and determination, as exhibited on many hard-fought fields, has elicited the respect and admiration of friend and foe. And I now cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers and men of my command whose zeal, fidelity and unflinching bravery have been the great source of my past success in arms.

"I have never, on the field of battle, sent you where I was unwilling to go myself; nor would I now advise you to a course which I felt myself unwilling to pursue. You have been good soldiers; you can be good citizens. Obey the laws, preserve your honor, and the Government to which you have surrendered can afford to be, and will be, magnanimous."

—N.B. Forrest, Lieut.-General
Headquarters, Forrest's Cavalry Corps
Gainesville, Alabama
May 9, 1865

of his horses were hit, one of which was killed. He remounted, but his staff advised him to dismount so he would be a less obvious target. He replied, "I could get killed on foot, and I can see better mounted."[6]

1:00 p.m: Forrest ordered Bell and Barteau to move along Cold Creek ravine (Coal Creek in some accounts) on the north side of the fort and, like McCulloch on the south side, silence the guns on the north side of the fort. The U.S. gunners were unable to depress the barrels of their artillery enough to hit the Confederates in the ravine, but the Southerners easily picked off the artillery men as they attempted to wheel their cannons into the openings in the wall.[17]

Forrest then posted more riflemen along the shore of the river to drive off the gunboat *New Era*, which was supposed to help defend the fort. Forrest knew how to handle naval craft. He had his men wait for the gun portholes to open and, while the sailors were trying to wrestle the big guns into position, aim and fire, the Confederates delivered a tremendous volume of rifle fire through the open gun ports, killing or wounding the gunners while ricocheting bullets off of the guns' metal barrels all across the ship's interior.

3:00 p.m: The fort by now was completely surrounded, the defenders were pinned down and the naval help had steamed out of range upstream. Under a white flag, Forrest sent in a demand for surrender. Maj. Bradford asked for an hour to discuss the situation with his officers, hoping reinforcements would arrive in time to save the garrison. Forrest replied, "Twenty minutes."

During the truce, black Union soldiers were given liquor to boost their courage. After storming the fort, Confederates found open barrels of whiskey with gourds used for dipping all along the walls of the fort.[18]

With their courage bolstered by alcohol, the blacks stood on the wall of the fort, shouting insults and making obscene gestures at the Confederates.[19]

This was before the days of NFL and NBA "trash talk," so this type of behavior did not sit well with the Southern soldiers preparing to storm the fort.

Weapons were also given to the civilian sutlers.

LIE NO. 3

Lie: "Forrest's men killed unarmed civilians during the battle."

Fact: If "unarmed" civilians were shooting at the Confederates, you can bet they were returning fire, shot for shot. Thus, any engaged in the battle were armed.

The Confederate offer of surrender was refused by the federals. It was then that Forrest issued his assault orders: Rifles, shotguns and as many as four pistols per man were to be loaded, but no shots were to be fired until the attackers were over the wall of the fort. Rebel snipers were effective in keeping the enemy at bay.

4:00 p.m: The bugle sounded "Charge" and 1,200 Confederates rushed downhill and jumped into the moat surrounding the earthen wall of the fort. Half the men bent over and the other half climbed up on their backs and stood on a small ledge at the base of the dirt wall. They then reached down and pulled their comrades up. Attackers and defenders were only about eight feet apart, but the defenders couldn't climb up onto the wall of the fort to fire down into the moat because Forrest's snipers picked them off as soon as they stuck their heads up.

When the second bugle blast was given, the Confederates scrambled up the dirt bank, flopped on the top of the wall and unloaded gun blasts from all types of weapons into the very faces of the Union defenders—the original "shock and awe."

> "Many of the white soldiers surrendered. Most of the drunken blacks kept firing.

LIE NO. 4

Lie: "The difference in casualties (C.S.A. 14 killed, 86 wounded vs. U.S. 231 killed, 150-160 wounded) proves it was a massacre."

Fact: Confederates with nearly four years' combat experience knew better than to stand upright coming over the wall and make easy targets of themselves.

The defenders broke and ran toward the river. They were funneled between the rows of tents and became easy, compact targets for the Confederates on the wall, who shot them down from only 40 to 50 yards away. About 180 of the 231 killed in action were in this area. In some places the bodies were piled two or three deep.

Northern soldiers jumped or fell down the bluff. Many were injured in the fall. By now Confederates from Cold Creek Ravine to the north, the cabins and the river road to the south, and attackers who had just come over the wall were all firing into the disorganized mass along the river road at the foot of the bluff. It was a "can't-miss shooting gallery" from north, south and above.

Many of the white soldiers surrendered. Many of the drunken black soldiers kept firing or, panic stricken, jumped into the river, where they were shot or drowned. Some of the blacks who did surrender and were pushed out of the way to the rear picked up their weapons after the Confederates passed and begin firing into the backs of the advancing attackers who were headed toward another point of resistance.[20]

Forrest rode down off the ridge, up the river road and into the fort at about 4:20. The U.S. flag was still flying from the flagpole, meaning the fort had not surrendered. Forrest ordered the flag cut down, and most of the firing stopped shortly thereafter.

Most accounts agree on what happened up to this point in the action. It is from this time on that the "massacre" stories and wild accusations begin to fly. The author has no doubt that some U.S. soldiers, white and black, were killed after they surrendered.

Remember, many of the defenders of Fort Pillow had been murdering friends and family members of the Confederate attackers, raping women and looting and burning the homes in the immediate vicinity of the fort. In fact, the defenders of Fort Pillow were in reality war criminals. Many Southern sympathizers in Tennessee believe they got what they deserved.

But in no way did Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest order a massacre of the garrison. Any historian who has even a minimal amount of knowledge about Forrest knows that he was very thorough. If he had ordered a massacre, there would not have been one single Yankee soldier taken out alive.

Marching out 226 prisoners and leaving 100 seriously wounded behind is not a very good job of "massacring defenseless survivors," as the propagandists claim but, then again, when has war propaganda ever been based on the truth?

It was then that Gen. Forrest ordered McCulloch to round up prisoners and equipment and bury the dead. McCulloch said, "I ordered the [U.S.] survivors to bury their dead and gather up their wounded."[21]

LIE NO. 5

Lie: "Forrest's men buried wounded black and white U.S. soldiers alive."

Fact: If they were buried alive, they were buried by their own men. This was a common practice to have prisoners bury their own dead so that "buried alive" accusations couldn't be made against either side.

5:00 p.m: The men of Forrest, McCulloch and Bell rode off with equipment, horses, prisoners and the wounded that could be safely moved. Chalmers left shortly after dark. The 100 U.S. soldiers too severely wounded to be moved were left at the fort with the U.S. medical staff; thus accusations that the Confederates buried men alive is ridiculous.[22]

LIE NO. 6

Lie: "Confederates robbed the dead and wounded that night."

Fact: There were no Confederates in or around the fort that night. All Confederate forces had withdrawn.

April 13, Daylight: Forrest sent some of Chalmers's

A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest
A REBEL BORN
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK
Foreword by Dr. Clyde N. Wilson

A Rebel Born:
A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was a brave and ingenious Confederate officer who won all but one of the battles he led; a philanthropist who gave generously to family, friends and charities; and a humanitarian who not only spared the lives of numerous Yankees on the battlefield, but who freed his slaves years before Lincoln issued his fake Emancipation Proclamation. Additionally, Forrest crusaded to bring new African immigrants into the South—with full civil rights. No one would know any of this by reading the typical works on Forrest. In fact, according to most authors, Forrest was a violent redneck, a racist, a barbaric slave trader, a philandering husband, an illiterate hillbilly, the founder and grand wizard of the KKK and "the butcher of Fort Pillow." None of this is true.

In *A Rebel Born: A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest*—winner of the prestigious Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal—Lochlainn Seabrook reveals the truth about one of history's most fascinating, charismatic, complex and romantic individuals. In this positive appraisal of Forrest, the author corrects the many falsehoods about him and, using well-researched documentation, shows that the modern negative image of the general derives solely from slanderous myths created 150 years ago by Lincoln's anti-South propaganda machine. The longest book ever written on Forrest contains 2,000 footnotes, hundreds of rare pictures, a list of Forrest's military engagements, an 800-book bibliography, a detailed index and more! Softcover, 822 pages, #776, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Cash, check, money order only. Email sales@barnesreview.org for international S&H.

men back to the fort to help with the Federals with their wounded soldiers. The Confederates hailed a steamboat, the *Silver Cloud*. All the Union wounded were loaded by 4 p.m. The Confederates then left for good. The U.S. wounded were taken downriver to Memphis.[23]

So where did the "Fort Pillow Massacre" really story come from?

It was a collusion of lies and war propaganda from the U.S. government (shocker No. 1) and their same old hacks, the presstitutes in the media (shocker No. 2). The "eyewitness" reporter who first broke the story on Fort Pillow wrote his hatchet job from Knoxville, Tennessee, 395 miles east of Ft. Pillow. That gentleman had one heck of a pair of eyes.

The U.S. government almost always lies about its war activities, and 1864 was no different. The outcome of the war in the spring of 1864 was no foregone conclusion, and the Lincoln dictatorship had to whip up anti-South hatred and boost sagging Northern war morale.

Grant had gone east, but there was no guarantee that he would have any more success against Robert E. Lee than had Gen. Ambrose Burnside, Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Gen. George McClellan, Gen. John Pope etc or that Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who had dismal failures in independent command, would suddenly find success against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was blocking Sherman's path to Atlanta.

Confederate commerce raiders roamed the seven seas and by 1864 had driven the U.S. merchant ships off the oceans. [See a related story on the blockade-runners of the Confederacy starting on page 60 of this issue.—Ed.] Draft riots had ripped Northern cities in 1863 and, with the presidential election looming in November 1864, the Democrats were making a better and better case for ending Lincoln's illegal, insane war and saving lives.

Congress held hearings (what else do they do?) and published 40,000 copies of the "Fort Pillow Report," the largest printing by Congress up to that time, and distributed this "factual report" to newspapers all over the North. The newspapers gnashed their teeth about the slaughter of poor, innocent black troops by the evil butcher Forrest—America's first, but not last, racial hoax.

Why didn't the Confederates respond? Forrest sent his final report on the entire campaign, including Fort Pillow, to his commanding officer, Gen. S.D. Lee, who forwarded it to his commanding officer, Department Commander Gen. Leonidas Polk. But Polk was transferred east to Johnston's Army of Tennessee fighting Sherman in Georgia. On June 14, Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, and Forrest's report wasn't found in Polk's papers until two weeks later. By then it was too late to counter the U.S. Ministry of Propaganda's hysteria.

Even today, wilder and more bizarre stories pop up from "reliable historians" who must tout the politically correct lies of their controllers for fear of being branded "racists." Don't be surprised if, in the not too distant future, we see a "confirmed, factual story" on CNN, reporting that President Jefferson Davis and Gen. Robert E. Lee personally ordered the slaughter of every member of the Fort Pillow garrison just for sport.

Twenty years ago this statement would have been laughed at. But today, I'm not so sure. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Civil War Dictionary*, Mark Boatner, 296. Confederate accounts differ by only four or five in each category.

2 *That Devil Forrest*, Dr. John Allan Wyeth, 333.

3 Wyeth, 300.

4 *The Campaigns of Lt. Gen. Forrest and His Cavalry*, Thomas Jordan & J.P. Pryor, 420-421.

5 *Nathan Bedford Forrest, A Biography*, Jack Hurst, 159.

6 Wyeth, 304-306.

7 Hurst, 164.

8 *An Untutored Genius: The Military Career of N.B. Forrest*, Dr. Lonnie Maness, 239.

9 Maness, 216.

10 Wyeth, 314.

11 Wyeth, 314.

12 Jordan & Pryor, 425-427.

13 Hurst, 167.

14 Jordan & Pryor, 449, 450.

15 Wyeth, 316-317.

16 *Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company*, Andrew Nelson Lytle, 227. Lytle was one of the Vanderbilt Agrarians who published *I'll Take My Stand: The South and The Agrarian Tradition* in 1930.

17 Maness, 246.

18 Wyeth, 323-324.

19 Maness, 250.

20 Maness, 251-252.

21 Wyeth, 329-330.

22 Wyeth, 331.

23 Wyeth, 331-332.

Born and raised in Nashville, Tennessee, ***GENE ANDREWS*** has been a student of the War for Southern Independence in Tennessee since childhood. He served as a lieutenant in the 3rd Marine Division in Vietnam in 1969. He received his teaching certification in history from the University of Tennessee, Nashville and taught history in high school for 14 years until political correctness made teaching factual history impossible. He is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, gives PowerPoint presentations and lectures for historical organizations and is in demand for historical presentations at numerous historical sites. Mr. Andrews is the site director (menial laborer) for the Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home, owned and maintained by the S.C.V. near Chapel Hill, Tennessee.

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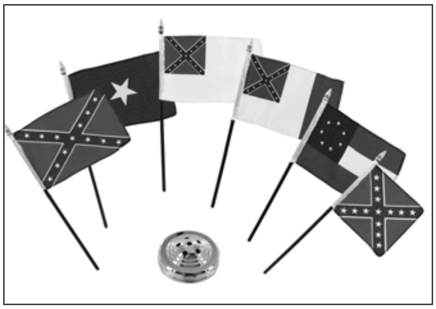

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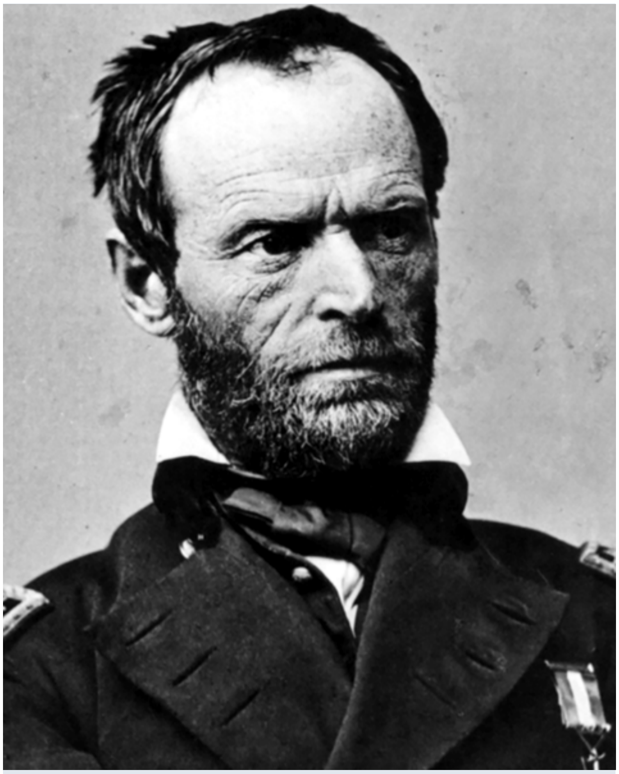
SHERMAN'S POLICY OF ANNIHILATION

AMERICA'S HORRIBLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE ART OF WAR

"Our method of warfare is different from that in Europe. We are not fighting against enemy armies but against an enemy people; both young and old, rich and poor must feel the iron hand of war in the same way as the organized armies. In this respect my march through Georgia was a wonderful success." —Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. (January 1865)



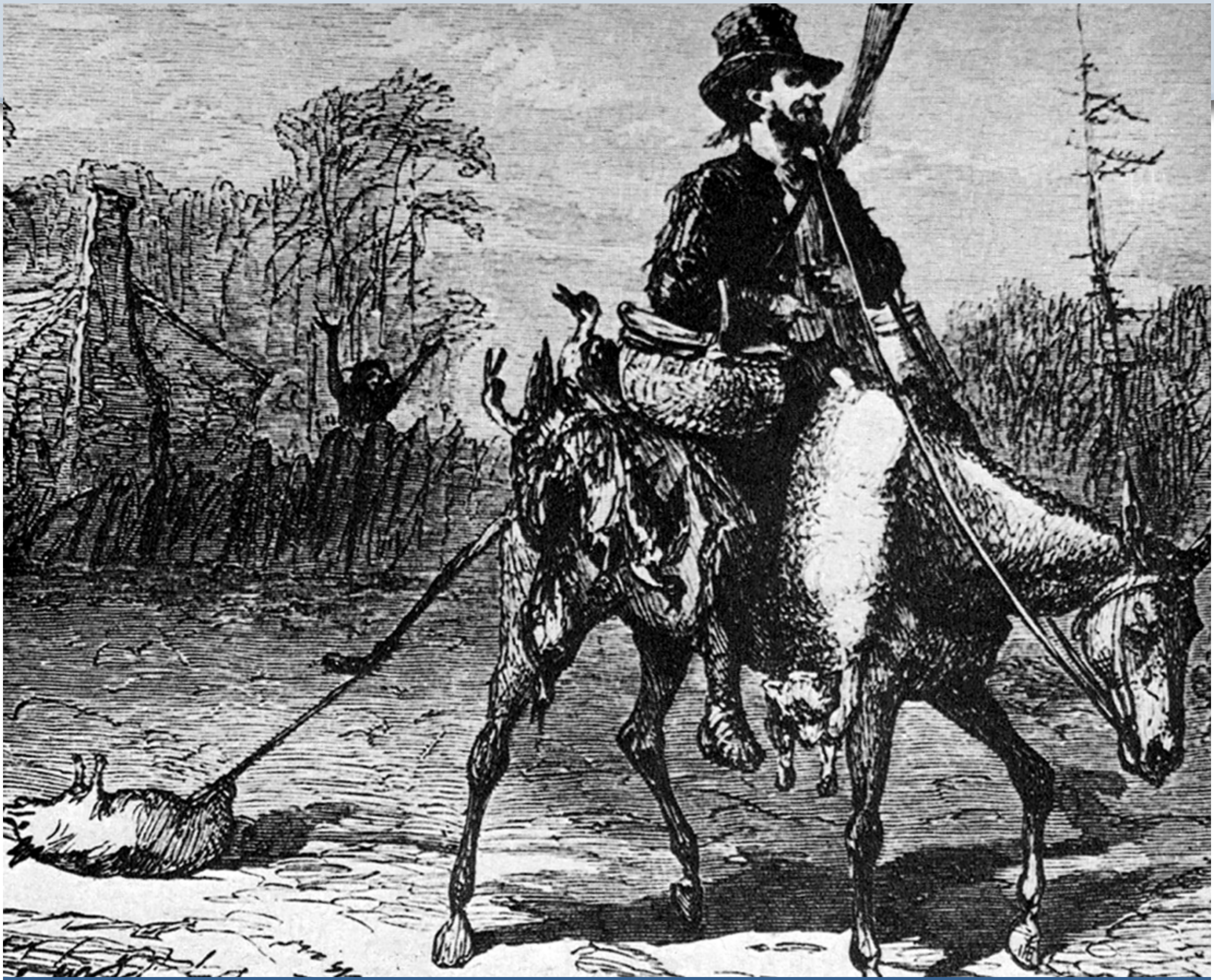
William T. Sherman, the inventor of the "locust strategy." He openly waged war on a whole people and, according to many soldiers, betrayed his honor as a military man for "victory."

By Walther Kiaulehn

Both the date and the author of the above quote must appear extraordinary to every European. How could an American general write such a monstrous thing just at that particular time? The most noble minds and hearts in Europe were then making every effort to humanize warfare as far as possible.

On the other hand, a 45-year-old man from Ohio, the son of a lawyer of Puritan descent, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, had invented a new warfare that was directed against the enemy people, against the civilian population. Sherman was the inventor of the locust strategy. His doctrine was: Where I have been, the war has ceased, because all forms of life no longer exist. It involved nothing more nor less than the suppression of humane warfare.

Sherman's strategy has been acclaimed as classical. After carrying out his acts of cruelty as a general, Sherman was appointed commanding general of the Army, replacing Ulysses S. Grant. His method has become the American ideal. It first infected the Anglo-Saxon world. The great Moltke ominously predicted at the end of the [19th] century that in future wars armies would not fight against one another. but peoples. During the World War I the Americans did not have the opportunity to apply in Europe the lessons they had learned from Sherman. Their first appearance in Europe during this war [World War II], however, the bombardment from the air of undefended monuments of culture, shows whither this path is intended to lead.



The marauders of Gen. Sherman's army called themselves "bummers." In name they were soldiers, but actually it was 60,000 bandits who marched through Georgia and the Carolinas stealing more than they could eat themselves. "Roads, horses and people are to be destroyed." Acting in accordance with these orders, they burnt everything they found and even took the poultry away with them. This illustration, contemporary with the Reconstruction era, comes from the book *Story of the Great March* (1865). The horrors of the first total war are seen here with the eyes of an American from the Northern states and not as an accusation leveled by the Southern states.

Sherman's strategy is the art of war employed by the unsuccessful. It is necessary to bear this in mind when considering Sherman's methods. He was unsuccessful but by no means untalented. It was his fate always to have to fight against enemies better than himself. He never won a success against an enemy of equal strength. He usually fought against weaker foes and was defeated by their superior art based on European precedents. He owed his greatest military success, the occupation of the city of Atlanta, not to his own skill but to a mistake made by his enemy. (Anybody jumping to conclusions will now say that a mistake made by the enemy is always a part of success. That is not true. The greatest generals have celebrated their triumphs against enemies who did not make mistakes.)

In the order of the day to his troops after the occupation of Atlanta (September 8, 1864), Sherman said: "We must admit that the enemy opposed us with skill and endurance. At last he made the long-awaited mistake and sent his cavalry to our rear much too far to be able to recall them."

The price of his mistake, as we have already said, was

Atlanta, the capital of Georgia. The enemy general evacuated the town after realizing his error. Sherman found only wounded men incapable of further fighting. He was ambitious and had grown tired of such wretched successes. He therefore continued the war in accordance with an idea he had already conceived some time before.

LIBERATING THE SLAVES?

We are discussing what is known as the War of Secession. "*Secessio*" was what the ancient Romans used to call the effort to achieve independence. All previous wars of that nature in Europe were now completely overshadowed by the War of Secession between the central government and the Southern states. Superficially, this war was being fought on the question of the abolition of slavery. The North allegedly wished to give back their liberty to the Negro slaves in the South. The result was that by the end of the war, 100,000 Negroes were fighting against the armies of their liberators.

There is no need for us to delve into the events leading up to the war. Temperament and religious fanaticism converted it into one of the bloodiest massacres in history. There were many innovations both on land and at sea. Land mines were employed on a large scale and armored warships made their first appearance. In his book *Der Krieg ohne Gnade* (*War Without Quarter*), the Swiss historian Maximilian Bircher says that force of arms alone could not decide the war. It was not until Sherman employed his locust strategy that the Northern states won the victory. The end of Atlanta, the beautiful town among the hills of Georgia, was the signal for the commencement of the new era.

> "This measure . . . exceeds in calculated and intentional cruelty anything in the dark history of warfare.

On September 5, 1864, Cogswell, the commander of Atlanta appointed by Sherman, ordered the inhabitants to evacuate the town. These instructions were couched in the following terms:

> All the families living in Atlanta the male members of which are serving with the Confederates or have gone to the South, are to leave the town within five days. They will be allowed to pass through the lines towards the South. All citizens from the North not belonging to the army or having the permission of Gen. Sherman or Gen. [George] Thomas are to leave the town within the same period. Anybody found in the town afterwards will be imprisoned.

Nobody at first believed the truth of this order, for nobody apart from Sherman knew what it meant. Who could have suspected that this order was the first step along a path never yet trodden in history?

Gen. John Bell Hood, Sherman's opponent, was also informed of this measure by letter. At the same time he was offered an armistice. Hood replied:

> General, I have received your letter of yesterday from the hands of citizens Roll and Crew. You say in it: "It is in the interest of the Union that the people of Atlanta should leave the town." I have no alternative and consequently accept your proposal for a 10 days' armistice and will do everything in my power to remove the people of Atlanta to the South. And now allow me to say that this measure, which is without precedent, exceeds in calculated and intentional cruelty anything in the dark history of warfare. I protest in the name of God and humanity against your driving the women and children of a brave people from their homes and hearths.

The citizens of Atlanta protested with Gen. Hood.

A DOCUMENT

Gen. Sherman answered them in the same way as he answered Gen. Hood. He wrote to them as follows:

> Gentlemen,
>
> I have received your letter of 11th inst. and the request for the withdrawal of my order. I have read it carefully and believe all the sufferings you mention which will be the consequence of its execution. And yet I do not withdraw it. . . .
>
> In order to end the war we must annihilate the army of the Rebels who have revolted against the law and the Constitution. In order to annihilate them, we must push forward to the places where they produce their arms and equipment and store their supplies. Atlanta cannot simultaneously serve military purposes and be a safe place for families. From now on there will be no trade, no industry and no agriculture there; a shortage will soon come about and force the families to move away. Why not rather go now when all preparations have been made and the removal is facilitated instead of waiting until the fire of both armies renews the scenes of the previous month? I cannot communicate to you my next plans, but you cannot believe that the army will remain here quietly and I can tell you that my plans make necessary your removal which I will now facilitate for you in every way.

There was, however, one man to whom Sherman had communicated his plans. This was Lt. Gen. Grant, the commanding general of the Northern states. Sherman had sent a messenger to him bearing a letter with several seals. It was very dangerous to send this letter, but Sherman had to do it if he did not wish to expose himself to utter condemnation. He was looking for somebody to relieve him of the responsibility, and Grant accepted it because Sherman promised him victory.

A photograph of Atlanta after Union troops under the command of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman set it to the torch.

Just as Sherman became the instigator of President Lincoln's assassination as the result of what happened, so, too, he prepared the way for his friend and companion, Grant, to occupy the empty presidential chair. Grant became the most popular man in America in consequence of Sherman's "victories."

In his letter, Sherman did not write everything, for otherwise Grant, who loved to emphasize his Christianity, would not have consented after all. Sherman told everything only a few weeks later when the new strategy had already proved successful and Grant, intoxicated by victory, could not draw back if he did not wish to relinquish fresh victories.

THE ART OF WARFARE?

Sherman said that it was foolish to continue the war in the manner of a normal campaign, as had been the case so far. The way the war was being fought meant that you were continually dependent on the enemy. Whether you advanced or retreated, you always had to reckon with the enemy. The war could only be brought to a close by surprise operations, and such surprise operations could only be carried out if the enemy was prevented from sticking to your heels. Sherman said that it was his intention to disappear without the enemy being in a position to follow him. It was his aim to reappear somewhere else by surprise.

But how would it be possible to shake off the enemy? It is necessary to destroy his supply base, was Sherman's answer: "I will sow economic ruin throughout the country so that no soldier coming after me will find anything to eat." Georgia (in general) and Atlanta had already been very much weakened by the war. Sherman consequently wrote to Grant as follows:

> Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to defend it, but the complete destruction of its roads, its buildings, its population and its military resources is essential. The attempt to defend its roads costs us a thousand men every month and brings us no advantages. I can carry out the match and make Georgia howl.

Grant requested Sherman to express himself more precisely and Sherman answered:

> Hood can go to Kentucky and Tennessee, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of being on the defensive, I shall be on the offensive; instead of guessing at what he intends, I shall compel him to guess my plans. This makes a difference of 25% in warfare. (In military language, it is the advantage of the initiative.) I can turn in the direction of Savannah, Charleston or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. I prefer to march through Georgia to the sea, destroying everything on my way. . . . Therefore, if you hear that I have set off, order scouts in Morris Island, Ossahaw Sound, Pensacola and Mobile B[ay. I] shall turn up again somewhere, and, believe me, I can take Macon, Milledgeville, Augusta, Savannah and then appear again behind Charleston so that I can starve it out. This operation is not purely military and strategical, but it will show the South's weakness.

“This operation is not purely military and strategical, but it will show the South's weakness.

It is necessary to read these two letters carefully in order to understand Sherman's real purpose. They are written by one soldier to another soldier in soldier's language. A clever soldier is writing to his not-quite-so-clever superior. Without absolutely telling him lies, he yet conceals his intentions in the technical language with which they are both familiar. On one occasion he pretends that he wishes to adopt the defensive and consequently must destroy Atlanta. He acts as if he wished to prevent his enemy from pursuing him. It has always been thus since the days of classical antiquity. A retreating army destroys everything that could be of use to the advancing enemy. Sherman proposes this old defensive rule to his superior. In his next letter, however, he writes: "Instead of being on the defensive, I shall be on the offensive, for in military language that is the advantage of the initiative etc." Why, if he wishes to launch an offensive, does he destroy everything as he advances? Only during his retreat would a normal soldier destroy everything that might be of use to the enemy. The truth is that Sherman wished to act on the offensive, but not against the enemy's army. He wished to make the land of Georgia "howl," not the army of Georgia, of which he was afraid. He was planning a bold crime and covertly indicated his intention in the words, "This operation is not purely military and strategical."

ATLANTA BLOWN SKY-HIGH

Sherman had his way, Atlanta was evacuated and razed to the ground according to a carefully thought-out plan. Sherman was in command of 60,000 men. This army had supplies for 30 days and consequently did not need to forage. Sherman divided his army up into four corps and two wings and gave them orders to march parallel to one another. Two corps were thus always marching together, the whole in four columns, right across the country, flanked by cavalry and mounted batteries. Their commander was Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick. It was he who issued the order that only the ruins of houses should show to coming generations that Kilpatrick's cavalry had passed that way.

By November 14, 1864, every man in Sherman's army was on the march and only the demolition party was left in the deserted city. Sherman sent off a last telegram to Washington saying, "All is well," and then the telegraph station was blown sky-high to be followed by the town of Atlanta. Sherman and his 60,000 men now disappeared, even for Washington.

In the middle of December, the ghostly army reappeared near Savannah. The 60,000 men had covered the 220 miles from Atlanta to the sea like a whirlwind. Behind them they dragged along an army of starving Negroes whom they could not very well shake off because, after all, they had come as the liberators of the slaves.

This march, however, was only Sherman's apprenticeship. Although he had burnt the cotton and grain everywhere, and the mills and innumerable houses had been reduced to ruins by his hordes, he still continued to maintain the semblance of commanding an army on account of Grant. Plundering was officially forbidden. It was not until they reached Carolina that the last bonds of discipline were shaken off by Sherman's troops and that they lost the name of soldiers.

Yet Sherman, after his march through Georgia, wrote the letter to Grant containing the frightful words: "We are not fighting against enemy armies but against an enemy people: Both young and old, rich and poor must feel the iron hand of war in the same way as the organized armies. In this respect my march through Georgia was a wonderful success."

An American admirer of Sherman, G.W. Nichols, has provided some dry figures in his *Story of the Great March* (published 1865, London). On its march, Sherman's army confiscated $100 million worth of grain and cattle. The troops used $20 million worth for themselves, and the remainder was destroyed.

This figure includes only the food supplies; the destroyed houses, roads and equipment have never been calculated. This "wonderful success" stimulated the other generals. Philip Sheridan, one of Grant's cavalry generals, destroyed 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of maize, 6,200 tons of hay and 11,000 head of cattle in Rockingham County alone. For years after the conclusion of peace, the people in the Southern states, who had formerly been so rich, were still clad in rags.

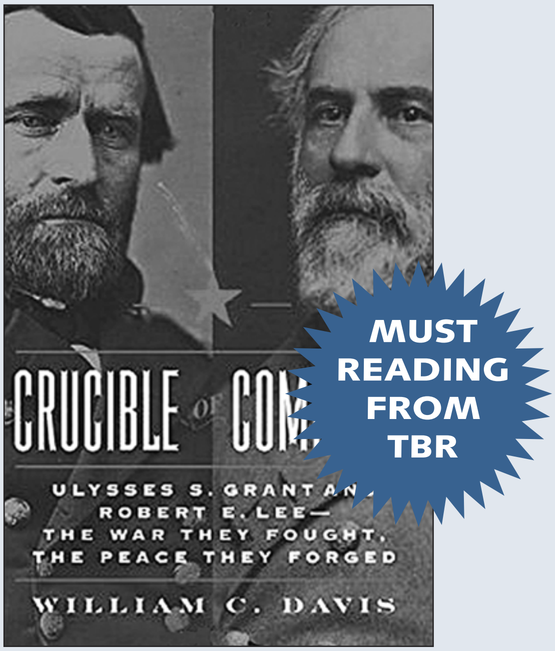
Grant was delighted when he heard the news of Sherman's appearance. He immediately sent him a new plan of campaign. Sherman was to make his way by the quickest route, that is to say, via the sea, to Grant in order to support him in his hard struggle against the great Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Confederate States of America and his wonderful, fearless cavalry. But Sherman did not come.

Grant did not yet understand. He still believed that Sherman was longing to fight, but Sherman did not want to fight or only when there was no other alternative.

Sherman had long ago relinquished all military ambitions and cut himself off from every conception of soldierly honor. He had become a violent criminal who wished to confer victory on his country's politics whatever it cost the enemy. "War," says Clausewitz, "is the continuation of politics by other means." Sherman adapted this axiom and made of it, "[War] is the continuation of politics by every means." There we have Sherman's terrible originality. He had converted war from being an act of violence against an enemy army to an act of violence against an enemy people. He went even further and made of it an act of total violence. Even violence has limits imposed on it by morality. Sherman had intentionally disappeared with his entire army and, far removed from all control and all protest, had led war across the limit set even on violence into the zone of unbridled crime. When he reappeared, Savannah fell, and the world regarded this as a sign of Sherman's bravery and of his military genius. What had really happened in Georgia was learned after the conclusion of peace by only a few people.

The world was scarcely interested in it, for in Europe war broke out between France and Germany, and, moreover, American propaganda ensured that the world was fed with touching stories from *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

During the time he spent in Georgia, Sherman enriched the history of tactics by only one feature, but that alone



Crucible of Command

Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee —The War They Fought, the Peace They Forged

By William C. Davis. They met in person only four times, yet these two men—Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee—determined the outcome of America's most divisive war and cast larger-than-life shadows over their reunited nation. They came from vastly different backgrounds. Differing circumstances colored their outlooks on life: Lee, the melancholy realist; Grant, the incurable optimist. Then came the Civil War that made them both commanders of armies and heroes to the multitudes of Americans who rightfully place them in the pantheon of our greatest soldiers. Forged in battle as generals, these two very different men became almost indistinguishable in their instincts, attributes, attitudes and skills in command. Each the subject of innumerable biographies, Grant and Lee have never before been paired as they are here. Exploring their personalities, their characters, their ethical compasses and their political and military worlds, Davis uses new evidence on both men to find surprising similarities between them, as well as new insights on how their lives prepared them for the war they fought. *Crucible of Command* is both a gripping narrative of the final year of the war and a fresh, revealing portrait of these two great commanders. Hardback, 688 pages, #740, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Use the form in the back of this issue to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to reserve.

should have sufficed to exclude him forever from the company of gentlemen.

He had prisoners of war put onto carts which had to drive along in front of his own troops. If they were blown up, Sherman knew that a minefield lay ahead. He answered all protests against his cruel treatment of defenseless people with the icy coldness characteristic of all his writings. Sherman sent a letter to Grant, in which he explained his own new plan. Grant was still waiting for him in vain. He did not want to cross the sea, as Grant had ordered, so as to fight against Lee, but wished to march through Carolina and devastate it like Georgia—no, not like Georgia, but far more cruelly, far more thoroughly, in fact, totally. He wrote as follows:

> Certainly Jefferson Davis (the president of the Confederacy) keeps his people well disciplined, but I think that confidence in him has been shattered in Georgia and it soon will be in South Carolina. The whole army, moreover, is eager to be revenged on South Carolina. I tremble when I think of its approaching fate, but I know that it has deserved everything coming to it.

With a trembling heart—never has anybody scorned noble feelings with more blasphemy—Sherman gave his army the order to break camp. The Swiss military historian Bircher, whom we have already mentioned, wrote in *War Without Quarter*, “The instructions were to destroy roads, horses and people which were mentioned in that typical order.”

Once more the army moved off along a wide front marching in four columns. Behind it lay the devastated region of Georgia and before it the prosperous and rich area of Carolina.

No revenger could follow Sherman, for how could he have fed himself? Sheridan said cynically, “Even the crows have to bring their own food with them.”

❖

Walther Kiaulehn (1900-1968) was a German journalist and writer. From 1939 to 1940 he fought for the German armed forces. From 1940 to 1943 he served as a reporter with special status for the Nazi magazine *Signal*, published in France, Belgium, occupied regions of the Soviet Union and in the Balkans. In 1943, Minister Joseph Goebbels tasked him with working on scripts for propaganda films. The rest of the war he spent as military editor of *Signal* in Berlin. After the war he became an actor and film/arts critic. This article originally appeared in an English-language edition of *Signal*, a fortnightly magazine produced in as many as 20 languages between 1940-1945 by the German army under the authority of Germany’s Ministry of Propaganda. During the period of its publication, *Signal* had the largest sale of any European magazine. The American media giant *Life* described *Signal* as “the great arsenal of Axis propaganda.” The article was originally titled “The Anaconda System: A Consideration of Military Science,” and was described cynically by *Signal*’s editors as “America’s contribution to the conduct of war.”

The Death of a Friend

My friend and I rode off to war,
When war and duty called.
We fought four long and bitter years
By glory unenthralled.

I loved him dearer than a brother,
More than the tongue can tell,
And though he never spoke a word . . .
He loved me just as well.

Though we were often hungry,
If there was grain, it went to him.
I knew I’d get by on salt pork,
And on moldy hardtack grim.

A bursting shell at Chickamauga
Took one of his ears away,
But he stood outside the surgeon’s tent
As they cut lead from me that day.

He saved my life at Brice’s Crossroads,
And took a bullet meant for me;
A saber slashed across his neck
When we charged some battery.

And now here in Alabama,
The end is drawing near . . .
Dark smoke and bloody hoof prints,
Across the land and cause so dear.

My friend did not arise this morning,
And though he tried to lift his head . . .
I saw within his silent eyes
That there were lonely roads ahead.

The captain rode up beside us,
And said, “Ben, we must retire.”
His next order died unspoken . . .
He knew the shot I’d never fire.

I knelt beside my friend and stroked his mane
As the column rode away;
I gave him water from my canteen,
And kept the flies at bay.

He struggled once more to gain his feet,
And he seemed to say, “We tried!”
I could not see him for my tears . . .
And I held him as he died.

With only cup and saber,
I mounded him with clay . . .
For such a true and faithful friend,
I could not leave for vulture prey.

He’s galloped beyond war’s flame and fury,
Past the battle smoke and din.
If there are horses up in Heaven . . .
May we ride together once again.

This moving poem was written about the passing of a Civil War horse. Except that his first name was apparently “Ben,” the author is unknown.

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How Tens of Thousands of Germans (Including Hitler) Were Able to Escape to Argentina

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AND THE
SECRET ALLIANCE
How And Why Tens Of Thousands Of Germans, Including Adolf Hitler And Eva Braun, Were Able, And Allowed, To Escape To Argentina After The War
by MICHAEL IVINHEIM
Edited by Harry Cooper

By Michael Ivinheim. Edited by Harry Cooper. The European conflict of World War II ended in early May 1945, but not all Germans remained to suffer their gruesome fate at the hands of the victorious Allies. There were thousands of high-ranking party members, SS officers, spies, scientists, engineers and all manner of the elite of the Reich who escaped the devastated Europe in favor of a fresh start in South America, primarily Argentina. In this book, Ivinheim reveals what his exhaustive research has discovered about the "Black Boats" that did not signal the *end* of the Third Reich but rather its *relocation*. *Hitler and the Secret Alliance* is a fantastic journey into the past and present. Softcover, 329 pages, $25 plus $7 S&H in the U.S. (Add $15 outside U.S. for S&H.)

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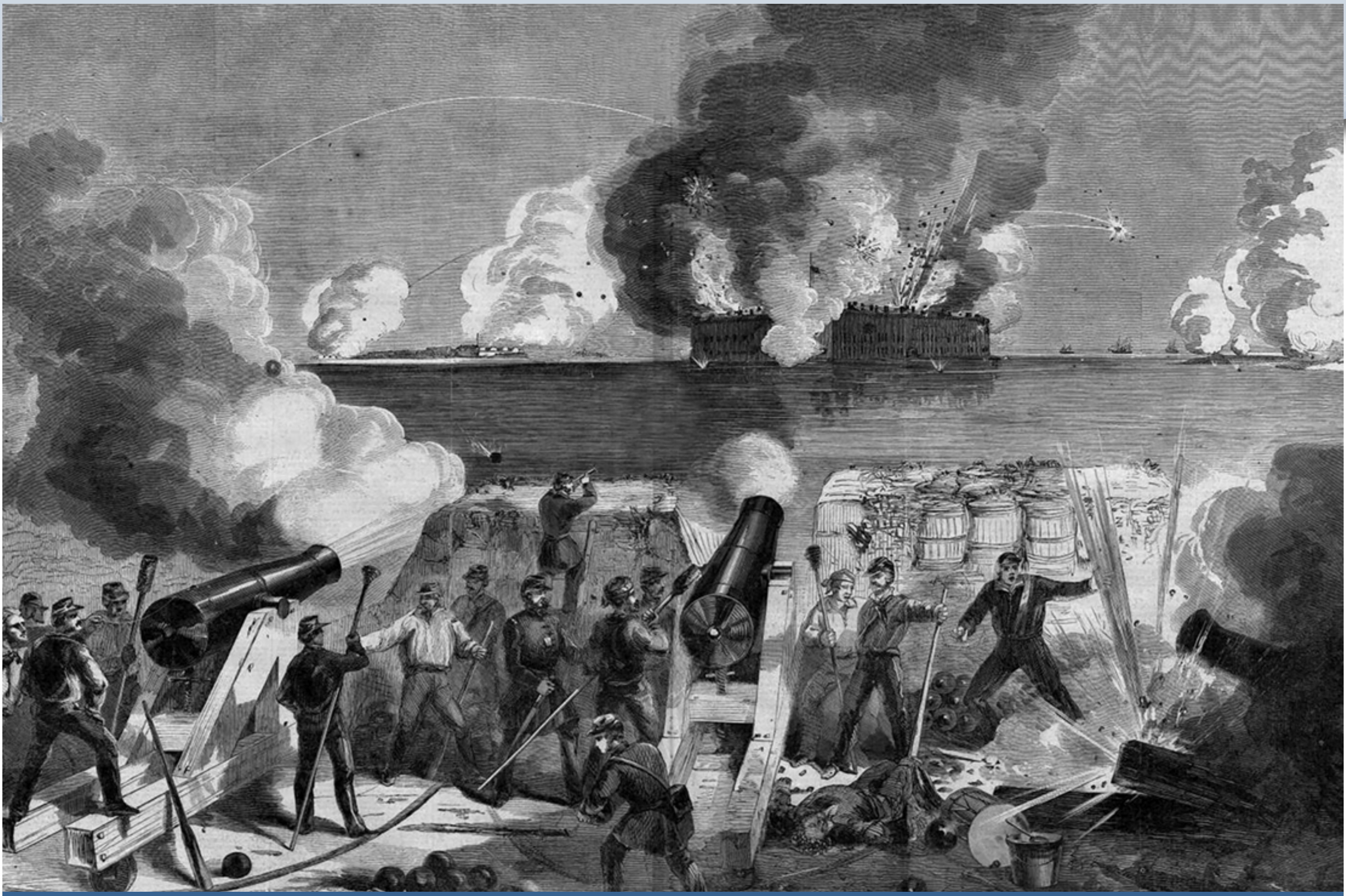
HOW THE SECRET EMPIRE INSTIGATED THE CIVIL WAR

HISTORY DOES NOT HAPPEN BY ACCIDENT. For thousands of years it is always the most financially powerful who manipulate events, drive revolutions, make war, bankrupt nations and enslave their citizens. Though the players may change, the goal is always the same: They want to line their pockets and mold the world in their own twisted image—a New World Order. Some people refer to these powerbrokers as “the Cartel.” Others call them the “Deep State.” Author Cushman Cunningham refers to them as “the Secret Empire.” No matter what you call them, here’s how they fomented the Civil War.

By Cushman Cunningham

The efforts of the Secret Empire (SE) to divide Americans against one another go on continuously. One of its greatest bids to divide us was the so-called Civil War, which was promoted largely by the Secret Empire. In fact, the Secret Empire was probably the decisive influence in causing the War Between the States. It was able to encourage the secessionist firebrands in the South from several apparently separate sources of support, which in reality were all secretly coordinated by the Secret Empire in London.

At left, Judah P. Benjamin. Benjamin, from New Orleans, Louisiana, confidentially promised Jefferson Davis that Britain and France would not tolerate a Union blockade that would cut off supplies of cotton for their mills. Benjamin counted August Belmont (Schoenberg), the Rothschild banking prodigy, as a close friend. Benjamin, a former U.S. senator and Confederate secretary of state, who ran the Confederate spy organization in the North, had powerful protectors in England after the war. When the U.S. government charged him with complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, it was unable to get the British to cooperate in his extradition. Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, a top-level Freemason at the time (see George F. Dillon, *Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked*, 1950), helped block U.S. action against Benjamin.



Confederate shore batteries unload on Union troops occupying Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861. Unfortunately, this is exactly what President Abraham Lincoln wanted, giving him the "convenient disaster" he needed to wage an all-out war against the South to prevent it from becoming its own sovereign nation.

This was possible because nobody at that time dreamed that Napoleon III, the emperor of the French, was actually a Secret Empire puppet, boosted into power by Secret Empire supporters in London, including the Rothschild interests. Nor was it known that a powerful hidden American Jewish/banking conspiracy was agitating effectively for secession. In 1843, the secret B'nai B'rith society had been founded in America by a small group of Jews. (By 1900 it had expanded to include 267 lodges all over the world.) These self-described "Sons of the Circumcision Covenant" follow Kabalistic doctrine and practices.

The slave trade had been a Jewish monopoly for hundreds of years. (See Jewish sources for this: Faber, Eli, *Jews, Slaves and the Slave Trade*. Also Friedman, Saul S., *Jews and the American Slave Trade*.) The Khazar Jews of Russia had been famous for supplying white Slav slaves to Muslim and Turk rulers in the Middle East and Mediterranean. (Our word "slave" derives from the word "Slav.") This trade expanded westward throughout the Mediterranean until, in the 15th and 16th centuries, the Mediterranean slave trade had become a Jewish monopoly. With Portuguese colonization of the west coast of Africa, the trade in African slaves for the Americas boomed in the experienced hands of the Portuguese Sephardim. They also monopolized the new sugar business in Brazil until the Portuguese Braganza kings reconquered Brazil and brought in the Inquisition to subdue the Brazilian Jewish cartels.

In the second half of the 17th century, Charleston had become perhaps the principal refuge of Jews fleeing from Brazil. The gentleman adventurers from Barbados who founded the new colony of the Carolinas were partners with the "Lords Proprietors" in London who granted the charter of the "Fundamental Constitutions of 1669" establishing the new colony in the Carolinas. Either some of the Barbados adventurers were Jewish, or they were at least sympathetic to the plight of the refugees who had arrived in Barbados from Brazil. They had appealed to some of the sympathetic Lords Proprietors in London on behalf of the refugees. As a result, the Fundamental Constitutions of 1669 contained an unusual provision for freedom of religion for any people wishing to form a church . . . any except Catholics. This was intended to include Jews and French Huguenots.[1] This Constitution of 1669 was drafted by John Locke (who inspired many of the ideas of the Founding Fathers), then the secretary to Anthony Ashley Cooper, one of the Lords Proprietors.

By the beginning of the 18th century, Charleston was the city with the largest number of Jews in North America. It was the cultural center of American Jewry. The Sephardic Francis Salvador of Charleston was the first person of his religion elected to public office. Reform Judaism began here, introduced by journalist Isaac Harby. Most of its Sephardic Jews from Brazil were slave owners, and some, such as Moses Lindow, operated slave ships carrying human chattel from Africa (1735-1775). The charter of the Carolina colony was the only colonial charter that specifically sanctioned slavery. It was also the only colonial charter to specify the right of Jewish inhabitants to equal treatment under the law.

It is no coincidence that Charleston, South Carolina, was also the headquarters of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, which was the powerful, popular political arm of the SE behind the South's drive for secession from the union.

This Masonic Lodge had first been founded in 1801 by American Tories, British Scottish Rite Masons who had sided with the British during the Revolution, but had been allowed to retain American citizenship afterward and to keep their properties (under terms of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War.) But many of them were still secretly dedicated to the Secret Empire objective of bringing the lost American colonies back under British rule. Forty-two years later, some of their Jewish members would found the B'nai B'rith. Together with the Knights of the Golden Circle, they led the drive for secession.

> "It's no coincidence that the most fiery secessionists were from South Carolina.

It was therefore no coincidence that the most fiery secessionists were from Charleston, South Carolina: Robert B. Rhett (Sr. and Jr.), William L. Yancy, John C. Calhoun, U.S. Sen. James Chesnut and Sen. James H. Hammond, Robert Barnwell, Christopher G. Menninger, Abraham Myers and hosts of lesser "fire-eaters." Many of them are alleged to have been of part-Jewish origin. South Carolina, the first state to secede, was the state that attacked Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

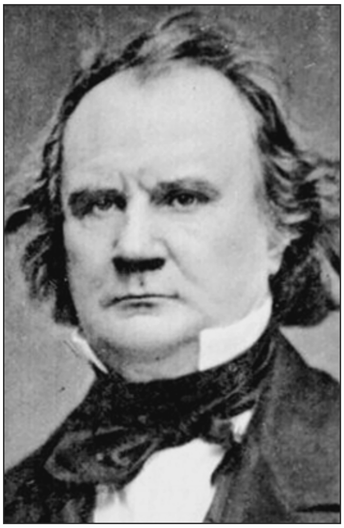
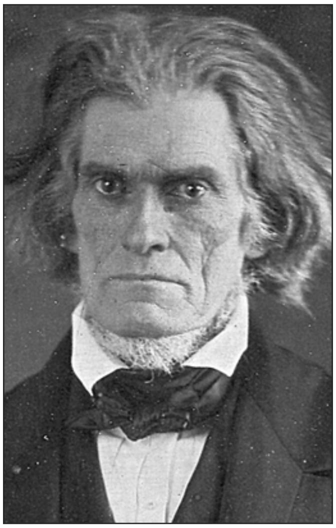
The objective of the Secret Empire in fomenting the Civil War was to destroy the example of free self-government represented by the United States of America. The British had tried in 1812 to conquer the infant U.S. republic but failed. Now the Secret Empire was trying a new strategy. They wanted the U.S. to split up into two or more smaller (possibly warring) nations, which would be easier to reconquer when the opportunities presented themselves. At the same time, they were investing heavily in both the North and the South to dominate each economically (and therefore politically) from inside.

Through their newspapers (e.g., Rhett's *Mercury* of Charleston) they fanned the fires of secession in the South. Through the French and British embassies and trade agencies in Washington, they confided in Southern legislators that France and Britain would not only recognize the Confederacy (C.S.A.), but would provide it war financing and unlimited supplies of the most modern arms. They even promised that, if necessary, France and Britain would intervene with troops to protect the new Confederacy. They expressed absolute confidence that the Lincoln administration would not resort to arms to force the Confederacy back into the union, when they were facing a well-armed South backed up by the French and British empires.

The Southern leaders knew that more than 80% of the trained and combat-tested army officers of the U.S. Army in the recent Mexican War had come from the South, and most would side with the Confederacy if it came to war between the two Americas. The majority of enlisted soldiers had also come from the South. The Mexican War had been much more popular in the South than in the North, and the South had a strong tradition of military service. The oldest son would inherit the family farm, and subsequent younger sons would often enlist in a military career.

Even before Lincoln's election, as the old Democratic Party split into John C. Breckenridge (South) and Stephen A. Douglas (North) factions at the Democratic Party convention in the summer of 1860, Southern leaders had been canvassing U.S. Army officers from the South, pressuring them to resign their Union commissions and "go south" to join the Confederate Army then being formed. Of course, the U.S. War Department was able to gauge its loss of officers by the number of resignations, and it was aware of the fact that the majority of its best officers had "gone South." Clearly, a decision to preserve the union by force could risk military disaster.

The South selected Jefferson Davis as its first president because of his distinguished military background. He had been a much-decorated general in the Mexican War. And, before that he had made an outstanding reputation commanding troops on the frontier. It was during his service on the frontier that he became acquainted with Gen. Albert Pike, the outstanding Illuminatist of his time, commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle, an

Were These Secessionist Firebrands Hornswoggled into War?

Southerners believed they were doing the right thing, the patriotic thing, in seceding from an increasingly tyrannical United States. But on another level, the international bankers were manipulating them. By 1820-1830, the central banks of England and France (controlled by the Rothschild family) effectively controlled those nations. Next, the bankers wanted the United States to be split into smaller nations, which could be pitted against each other, causing wartime borrowing (very profitable to bankers). Southern firebrands, in their plans to secede from the union, received the immediate support of the international bankers. Left to right are pictured secessionist leaders James Chestnut, James Slidell, James Mason and John C. Calhoun.

alleged creator of the Ku Klux Klan and acknowledged leader of the Masonic movement.[2] He knew all the generals in the Union Army personally—generals he now invited to join the C.S.A. Army.

In addition to his conviction that the Confederacy could field a stronger army than the Union, he was also convinced that Britain and France would not tolerate a Union blockade,[3] which would cut off supplies of cotton for their cotton mills. Their navies would intervene to break any blockade the Union might try to impose on the South. He had been promised confidentially by his good personal friend, Judah P. Benjamin, a Sephardic Jew from New Orleans, that the latest British and French arms would soon be shipped in unlimited quantities from Mexico to the Confederacy through Texas. When the French, British and Spanish landed expeditionary forces in Vera Cruz in 1861, Jeff Davis understood that they were there to set up the "pipeline" through which European arms would be supplied to the Confederacy, financed by the French Rothschilds.

Other leading secessionist leaders assured him that the French and British were threatening Lincoln. They would enter the war on the side of the South if Lincoln insisted on trying to force the South back into the Union. If Lincoln did persist, the French and British would send troops from Mexico to help the Confederacy. The reason announced to the world for the British, French and Spanish armed intervention in Mexico was to force the new Mexican government of Benito Juarez to pay the loans incurred earlier by the military government Juarez had just defeated and overthrown. They were the collection agents for the Rothschilds and the other European bankers.

That was what they said. But actually their Secret Empire purpose in Mexico was to ensure that the South seceded from the United States, and then to join it to a new slave-owning nation that would include Mexico, Central America and the entire Caribbean basin. This new nation would be the new headquarters and stronghold of the Secret Empire, completely under its control.

The first step toward this was to bolster the confidence of the secessionist leaders in the South by assuring them that the French and British would indeed supply them all the guns they would need to fight the Yankees. Rothschild agents in Mexico were to transport the guns up the east coast of Mexico and deliver them to another Rothschild agent in south Texas, Thomas W. House, who would deliver them to Confederate arsenals in Texas and New Orleans. This House was the uncle of Edward Mandel House, who later was the Secret Empire "controller" of President Woodrow Wilson before and during World War I. The main base for Thomas House's gun smuggling operations was an inlet on a deserted piece of coast on the bay south of today's Corpus Christi, north of the mouth of the Rio Grande. This later became the King Ranch. Apparently, Capt. King had been one of

House's lieutenants in the smuggling operation.

But in early 1862, House's gun smuggling became much more difficult when Adm. David Farragut sailed the Union fleet up the Mississippi and occupied New Orleans. It was still possible to smuggle small quantities of guns through the bayou country of south Louisiana and cross the Mississippi at night, but the volume of guns smuggled fell off dramatically. For a while, a trickle of guns also went north through Texas by land, crossing the Red River and then the Mississippi River, until Union gunboats closed the Mississippi at Vicksburg.

Starting early in the 19th century, the Secret Empire had set in motion its plan to divide the United States in half by the Civil War. It accelerated this plan after the failure of the British army to reconquer their lost American colony during the War of 1812. The headquarters of the Secret Empire in London sent out a team of powerful secret agents to New York. This team would soon go south to lead the Southerners to secede from the union. The team included many British members, mostly from the British West Indies, from West Indian half-Jewish families that had been closely involved in the West Indies sugar industry and its associated slave trade.

> "Belmont invested Rothschild millions in Yankee industry, providing the arms that crushed the South.

Their slave-owning background made them natural allies of the Southern slaveowners.

Members of this Secret Empire team who became Southern secessionist leaders were John Quitman (who later became governor of Mississippi), John Slidell, Judah P. Benjamin (eventual Confederate secretary of state), Howell Cobb plus former U.S. secretary of the treasury and Confederate Gen. Albert Pike. Also sent from Germany to New York to work with them was August Belmont, a Jewish banker, especially trained by the Frankfort house of Rothschild, a protégé and earlier the constant traveling companion of Rothschild partner Salomon Rothschild. Belmont (whose name at birth had originally been "Schoenberg") was welcomed to New York by John Quitman, then top political assistant to Aaron Burr, boss of the New York Democratic Party machine, who trained Belmont in U.S. and New York politics and introduced him to the Secret Empire New York elite and their leading agents.

Belmont later became boss of the New York Democratic Party machine. Belmont was also a very close friend of Benjamin, who also became a U.S. senator from Louisiana (like his mentor Slidell), and then-Confederate secretary of state. Belmont invested Rothschild millions in Yankee industry, which provided the arms that eventually crushed the Confederacy. John Quitman left New York for Mississippi, allegedly with the secret power to command the Freemasons of the Deep South in his suitcase, which power eventually made him governor of Mississippi. He also was commander of another secret society, an offshoot of the southern wing of the Masons, the Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC). The KGC was a pro-slavery secret society organized in the U.S. by two Secret Empire agents, Killian Van Renssalaer and Dr. George W.L. Bickley (also a reporter for *The London Times*).[4]

* * *

The Knights of the Golden Circle were behind the agitation that led to the U.S. war with Mexico in 1846-48. John Quitman (who had been appointed a U.S. Army general by President William K. Polk) became the military governor of Mexico City, virtual dictator over the corpse of Mexico. He advised President Polk to annex all of Mexico into the United States of America.

But the Republicans of the North had objected to the war against Mexico as a war of naked aggression waged by slave owners for the purpose of extending slavery. They would only agree to the annexation of a northern strip of Mexico between Texas and California (which became New Mexico and Arizona).

John Quitman left Mexico City after the surrender of the Mexican army and traveled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was welcomed like a conquering hero. It was a gala occasion for which all of Charleston turned out to celebrate. The Charleston bankers and leaders of the B'nai B'rith, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Freemasons knew what the people of Charleston did not know: that the victory over Mexico prepared the way for the next step, the secession of the South from the union.

In Charleston, Quitman was crowned "sovereign grand inspector general" of Scottish Rite Freemasonry and appointed to head the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction.[5]

The British crown decided that it could reduce its political risk by leaving the Mexican invasion entirely in the hands of Napoleon III. They had become slightly apprehensive after their bluff to back down Lincoln and the Union had failed and the Union had been committed to civil war. But what really panicked them was the response of the Russian czar, Alexander II, to an appeal for help from Lincoln. The czar knew that the British and the French were planning to intervene in the Civil War by sending troops from Mexico and Canada to help the Confederacy. So he sent an appeal to all the other capitals of Europe asking for the Concert of Europe to assemble to consider action against Britain and France for threatening world peace by their planned aggression against the United States. And he sent two Russian fleets to aid the American fleet.

The Concert of Europe was the assembly of European states set up after the Napoleonic wars to keep peace in Europe. It continued to function until 1897, when the British fleet began taking unilateral aggressive actions against the German fleet, which created tensions that eventually led directly to World War I.

The British feared that such publicity about Britain's support for slavery in America would not only cause resentment in Britain's African, Indian and Asian colonies, but also in politics at home in England.

The British and the Spanish decided to settle for partial payment of the Mexican debt and sailed away from Vera Cruz in April 1862, leaving the French to continue with their crazy dream of putting a French puppet "emperor" on the throne of a new "Mexican empire."

The "Mexican empire" fantasy was mainly the idea of Napoleon III's Spanish wife, the "Empress" Eugenie, probably urged on by her old friend and lover, Jose Manuel Hidalgo. Gen. Juan Prim, the Spanish dictator, was interested enough to join in the debt-collection expedition, but sensibly had no enthusiasm for trying to set up a European monarchy in Mexico. The Spanish nobility hated the Americans, holding them and their ideas about self-government responsible for the decline of the Spanish empire in the Americas. But they did not relish a possible confrontation.

Both Eugenie and Napoleon III often expressed their contempt for the Americans and their ability as warriors. But when the Civil War ended and the U.S. government told the French to leave, they left immediately.

Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie reflected the opinions of the Secret Empire in London. When he (Louis Napoleon, nephew-by-marriage of the great Napoleon Bonaparte) had been living in London prior to his return to France during the French Revolution of 1848, he had been supported, feted and adopted by the leaders of the Secret Empire, Lord Grey, Benjamin Disraeli, the duke of Wellington, Lord Rothschild, Lord Blessington and all the Secret Empire circle around the British throne. He frequently was entertained at Gore House. Gore House was the residence of William Wilberforce, associated with the abolition movement

When he returned to France in 1848, his political career was financed by his English friends, who provided the campaign funds that eventually made him emperor of the Second Empire. Earlier elected president of France, he had destroyed the French Republic, replacing it with the Second Empire. The Secret Empire always prefers kings to republics, aristocracy to commoners.

As emperor of the French, he served the interests of the Secret Empire in Italy, first sending French troops to

Almost a World War?

Abraham Lincoln, in dire need of aid, requested help from Russian Czar Alexander II, above—a staunch opponent of the money powers. Britain, France and other European nations were ready to snuff out the young United States on behalf of the Confederate States of America but were deterred by Russia, the only European power not in the Rothschilds' thrall. Russia immediately sent ships and troops to the United States (to New York and San Francisco) and declared that an attack on Lincoln was an attack on Russia, which offset the French and British (Rothschild) pressures. Oddly, Russia never went to war against the C.S.A. The whole scenario had the potential to erupt into a "world war," but Britain and France backed down to avoid such a massive showdown, and the Confederate States and United States were left to fight a four-year bloody internal war.

stop Garibaldi and Mazzini from taking Rome and declaring an Italian Republic. Later he again sent French troops into Italy to help the king of Savoy, Vittorio Emanuel, an ally of the British crown, gain the throne of Italy.

Throughout his career, Napoleon III was supported and financed by the Rothschilds. When he presented his empress-to-be to the French court, Eugenie, the countess de Montijo, entered the assembled court gala on the arm of her good friend and mentor, the Baron James de Rothschild. The most powerful minister of the French imperial court was Achille Fould, who served first as minister of finance and later as prime minister. Achille Fould was Jewish and, previous to entering imperial service, he had worked his whole professional life for the Rothschild interests. Napoleon III and Eugenie were married in a civil ceremony performed by Fould.

During the two decades France was ruled by Napoleon III, the Rothschilds shamelessly looted the French economy under the protection of their puppet "emperor." Fraudulent securities were issued wholesale in France during the 1850s. During the years 1854-5, 457 new companies were formed in France with a combined total capital of over 1 billion francs, and all began issuing stock on the market. Investor losses in fraudulent stock issues were so great that, in 1856, the government was obliged to temporarily prohibit the issuance of further stock. The Credit Mobilier fraud was run by the Pereire family, Spanish Sephardic Jews connected to the Rothschild interests.

> "During the reign of Napoleon III the Rothschilds shamelessly looted the French economy.

The fall of the Second Empire was accompanied by the massive fraud of investors. The Rothschild Paribas Bank (Banque de Paris et les Payes Bas), the largest in France, financed many of the fraudulent issues, synchronized with banks controlled by Rothschild cousins Rene Mayer and Horace Findley. Forty families (most related to the Rothschilds) controlled the 10 largest French banks as well as the French Central Bank.

This was also the era when Jewish-controlled companies based in France built railroads all across Europe (including Germany). The American Harriman family (of presidential candidate and Gov. "Honest Ave" Averill Harriman), who built the first railroads across the North American continent to the Pacific, were from the French Rothschild railroad trust.

Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie had an almost pathetic respect for the British Crown. They went to London eagerly to be presented to Queen Victoria, and returned whenever they could wrangle an invitation. Eugenie formed a close and affectionate bond with the queen and even went to Scotland with her, without her husband. When Eugenie's beloved sister Paca died, the desolate Eugenie again fled to Scotland to be comforted by Queen Victoria.

During the rest of the American Civil War, the British crown (and the British Secret Empire) maintained a low, neutral profile, content to let its French imperial cat's-paw do the dirty work, not only in Mexico, but also in Washington, D.C.

In 1869, it was the French ambassador in Washington and various officers of the French Embassy who assured the two senators from South Carolina, William Chesnut and James Hammond, that the French and the British would recognize the Confederacy if the Southern states seceded from the Union, and hinted that the two European empires would supply arms to the Confederacy and perhaps even back them up with imperial troops. The two fire-breathing senators from South Carolina reported this encouraging news to their fellow secessionists down South and resigned from the U.S. Senate. The French Embassy reported the same attitudes to the enthusiastic secessionist Louis T. Wigfall, who duly passed on the good news.

Southern prospects of continuing to market its cotton in Europe despite a Union blockade seemed to improve in the spring of 1861 when the Charleston, South Carolina cotton exporting firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Company reported confidentially that 10 new, fast, heavily armed giant East India merchantmen were available for sale to the Confederacy. Financing might be available in Paris, it was hinted. The Union fleet would have a major problem trying to stop such formidable ships from running the blockade. It was only after the decision was made to secede that it was discovered that the essential financing was not available to the cash-strapped Confederacy, after all. The Secret Empire bankers don't take bad risks.

The families of the principals of Fraser and Trenholm had earlier had links to the slave trade in the Caribbean, and for generations they had done business with the British West Indies Company in London. Its principals were members of both the Southern Jurisdiction Masonic Lodge and the B'nai B'rith. So we should not have been surprised to see them doing the Secret Empire's bidding.[6]

The trade in Southern cotton was tied into the Indian "China opium trade." The same wealthy British financial powerbrokers owned the East India merchantmen that carried the cheap British cotton goods produced in Britain to India (Britain's principal market for cotton goods) and which then carried Bengal opium to China and then Chinese and Indian tea back to Britain.

* * *

The Dutch Jews of the Dutch West Indies Company who had become wealthy in Brazil in the sugar business fled to the Caribbean with their slaves and sugarcane cuttings when the Braganza kings of Portugal reclaimed Brazil for Portugal in the middle of the 17th century. (They were the ones who brought the Inquisition to Brazil with them. See *The Secret Empire*, Part I, Chapter XII for more.)

John A. Quitman's grandfather had been governor of the Dutch island slave center of Curacao. He was of Dutch Jewish descent. His ancestors had been in the Brazilian sugar trade. He was descended from generations of Dutch West Indies Company officials.

John A. Quitman was born in New York City in the early 1800s, where his father's family had fled when the slave rebellions devastated the Caribbean islands. In 1830 , young John A. Quitman was sent by the Secret Empire to Mississippi to organize the political movement that would push for Southern secession. He was in charge of the Scottish Rite Masons in Mississippi, which would be his power base. He was also commander of the Knights of the Golden Circle for several states bordering on Mississippi.[7]

I believe he used both organizations to agitate for the war against Mexico during the late 1840s. The victory of the United States over Mexico in 1848-49 was also a signal victory for the Golden Circle, which had proposed to join the American slave-owning South with conquered Mexico, and thereafter to conquer Central America, the Caribbean countries of northern South America and the islands of the Caribbean. They could thus try to create a slave-owning plantation economy enclosing the whole Caribbean basin.

In late 1849 Gen. Quitman summoned a meeting of secessionists from all over the South. They passed a resolution to call a formal convention in Nashville of representatives from all over the Southern states the following June to begin the process of secession from the union. In January 1850, Quitman became governor of Mississippi. He presided over the Nashville secession convention from June 3 to 12, at which nine Southern states proclaimed their support for an extension of the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

The question of the status of the territories recently conquered from Mexico as regarded ownership of slaves was being hotly debated at this time. Texas was pro-slavery. But the question of opinion regarding slavery in the new territories west of Texas was dubious. However, the opinion of the citizens of New Mexico, just to the west of Texas, was not in any doubt whatsoever. Northerners had been flooding down the Santa Fe trail into New Mexico. They were adamantly opposed to slavery. Gen. Quitman organized a volunteer army in Texas to invade the territory of New Mexico on behalf of the slave

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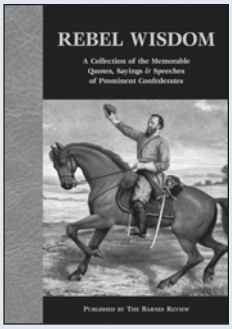
A Collection of the Memorable Quotes, Sayings & Speeches of Prominent Confederates


REBEL WISDOM
A Collection of the Memorable Quotes, Sayings & Speeches of Prominent Confederates
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owners. Members of the Knights of the Golden Circle were the principal recruiters for Quitman's army. Meanwhile, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, had been elected president. He was against extending slavery into the newly conquered territories. And he was especially opposed to freebooters using private armies within the territories of the United States to impose their will by force. He sent messages to Santa Fe authorizing them to resist the invaders from Texas in the name of the United States and promised them ample federal aid.

He also sent an order to Gen. Quitman to disband his army of adventurers or face a court-martial. A number of companies of Quitman's volunteers chose to invade New Mexico, anyway, and were handily defeated by a hastily organized militia of Santa Fe citizens. Quitman later claimed they had already moved out for New Mexico before he received the president's order to disband.

President Taylor was determined to stop Quitman and the pro-slavery forces from causing the South to secede from the Union. On June 21, 1850, nine days after the Nashville secession convention, Gov. Quitman was indicted by a federal grand jury for violation of U.S. neutrality laws. The charges had resulted from still another criminal aggression by the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Secret Empire had planned that the Golden Circle's slave-owning empire in the Caribbean would be centered in Cuba and that Havana would be its capital.

> “An order was sent to Gen. Quitman to disband his army of adventurers or face court-martial.

The Secret Empire in London had financed a large freebooter expedition of mercenaries intended to land secretly in Havana and seize the city before its Spanish garrison knew what was underway. Gov. Quitman and the Knights of the Golden Circle had recruited some 50,000 Southern adventurers for the expedition. But the sailing of the ships carrying the concealed mercenaries to Cuba had not been well coordinated. Most had been delayed. But one ship, the *Black Warrior*, under the command of Capt. James D. Bulloch, arrived early in Havana with its holds full of concealed mercenaries. Somehow Spanish officials in Havana had caught wind of suspicious activities and had discovered the concealed mercenaries. Capt. Bulloch, his crew and the mercenaries were all arrested. The Spanish authorities quickly understood that the filibusters had to be part of a larger conspiracy, and they closed Havana Harbor to incoming vessels. The garrison of El Morro, at the entrance to the harbor, was alerted and ordered to sink any vessel attempting to enter. In order to resist the invasion of the KGC, Cuban authorities armed the black field workers.

President Taylor was furious at Quitman for his part in both illegal expeditions. On July 3, two weeks after indicting Quitman, President Taylor swore publicly to hang such traitors who were being arrested in rebellion against the union. The next day the president fell sick, vomited black bile and died. Rumors of poison immediately ran around the capital. But powerful insiders around the president immediately took charge. No serious investigation was made into the sudden death of a U.S. president who had appeared vigorous and healthy just the day before. The prosecution of Quitman was delayed, and finally the charges against him were dropped. The U.S. attorney general had hired private attorney (and Rothschild agent) Judah P. Benjamin to prosecute the case, which was handled so ineptly that the confused jury “hung” itself, instead of hanging Quitman.

The following summer of 1851, Quitman and his good friend Jefferson Davis went together to Massachusetts to confer with another powerful Secret Empire political leader, Caleb Cushing, a Boston aristocrat who headed the councils of the Boston opium and slave-trading families. Cushing had also been a major promoter of the Mexican War. Together the three of them agreed to nominate Gen. Franklin Pierce to be Democratic Party nominee for president in 1852. Pierce had been another prominent promoter of the Mexican War, obviously one of the Knights of the Golden Circle leaders. Everyone was surprised when the Democratic Party nominated the unknown Pierce. Even more amazing was how easily unknown candidate Pierce won the election. But inasmuch as his campaign was financed by the top Rothschild agent in America, August Belmont (the boss of the New York City Democratic Party), and his campaign was managed by Caleb Cushing himself, it is obvious that he had all the Secret Empire organizations behind him . . . the rogue Freemasons, the Knights of the Golden Circle and the B'nai B'rith. How could he lose?

Franklin Pierce, America's 14th president, appointed Caleb Cushing as attorney general. Jefferson Davis became secretary of war. Rothschild banker August Belmont became ambassador to the Netherlands. Scottish Rite Masons and the Knights of the Golden Circle took leading positions all through the Pierce administration. The Secret Empire was in the saddle.

Why did Davis and John Quitman travel to see Caleb Cushing in the summer of 1851? What made them believe Cushing would cooperate with them?

Cushing, the “Essex Junto” and the brahmins of Boston and Connecticut were all descended from the same families that had been part of the slave-trading, sugar-growing Sephardic planters from the Caribbean, whose ancestors had fled from Brazil (and the Inquisition) when the Braganza kings retook Brazil, just like the ancestors of Quitman, Judah, Belmont, Bulloch, the Rhetts and the other leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the other secessionists. They had fled from their Caribbean plantations when the slave revolts broke out, and then new U.S. laws prohibiting slavery had prevented them from going back into slaving.

However, new opportunities had opened up for them in the China opium trade through their old sponsor from Brazil and the Caribbean, the British East India Company. Under the leadership of Thomas Handasyd Perkins (of Newburyport, Massachusetts, home of the Tory "Essex Junto") the "North Shore" aristocracy was formed as Cabots, Lowells, Forbes, Cushings, Sturgis and Higginsons married into the opium-wealthy Perkins family. Many engaged in the China opium trade themselves.

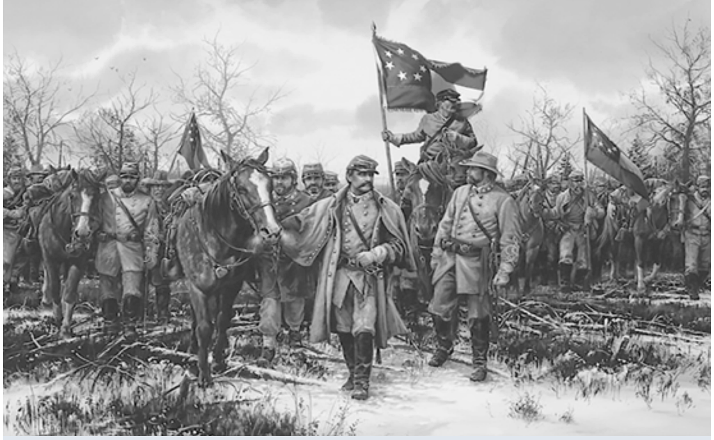
Samuel and William H. Russell, early partners with Perkins in the opium trade, bought out the Perkins family in the 1820-1830s. They were from Middleton, Connecticut, members of the Tory group who, in 1815, had hosted the notorious Hartford Convention to rally support for returning to British rule. Under Russell management after 1830, Massachusetts families Sturgis, Forbes, Delano and Coolidge joined the opium trade, together with the Alsops, Edwardses and Pierponts from Connecticut and the Lowes from New York, all becoming millionaires as a result. The leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle knew the ancient Caribbean family link to the brahmins of Boston and Connecticut . . . of whom Caleb Cushing was the political leader. That is why Quitman and Davis went to see Caleb Cushing.

* * *

Notice how all the principal Secret Empire players in the political manipulations pushing the U.S. toward war knew each other well and depended on each other to make their manipulations succeed. They were, as always, a very small number. But with the Secret Empire program to follow—all working together, and having unlimited Secret Empire money available,—they were able to move a mighty nation toward the brink of disaster.

* * *

Belmont, the Rothschild banking prodigy, was a key figure in many respects. He was the Rothschild expert on Cuba. He was trained by Slidell in politics in New York from the minute he got off the boat (in the Aaron Burr N.Y. political school). He married Slidell's niece. He was also a close friend of Benjamin, despite Benjamin being based in New Orleans and Belmont in New York. While Benjamin was in Washington as a senator from Louisiana, he spent much of his time in New York with Belmont and the N.Y. bankers and Secret Empire power brokers. Note that Benjamin was a Jew from the West Indies with old family ties to the slave trade and the



On the Cover: The Orphan Brigade

In late January 1862, the Confederate 2nd Kentucky had been separated from the 1st Brigade and sent to reinforce Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. With the fall of Fort Henry on February 6, it became apparent to Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston that he could no longer hold Bowling Green, and that a retreat to Nashville was essential. Kentucky would have to be abandoned. On February 12, the remaining regiments of the 1st Brigade were drawn up in their camp just north of Bowling Green. "The Kentucky Brigade experienced nothing but gloom and apprehension on that morning," wrote brigade historian Capt. Ed Porter Thompson. Would they march north to defend their state or south and leave Kentucky to the enemy? Thompson wrote, "It was with sinking, sickened hearts that their faces were turned toward Bowling Green." They were ordered to leave Kentucky.

The night of the 13th found them camping a little north of Franklin, Kentucky. Next morning the march resumed. As they approached the Kentucky and Tennessee state line, George B. Hodge remembered: "For the Kentuckians, all was lost. Behind their retiring regiments were the graves of their fathers, and the hearthstones about which clustered every happy memory of their childhood. . . . Everything which could contribute to crush the spirits and weaken the nerves of men seemed to have combined."

Gen. John C. Breckinridge (former U.S. vice president), catching the mood of his men, dismounted with his staff and field officers. "With sad and solemn countenances, but with erect and soldierly bearing," Gen. Breckinridge led the brigade across the line, most of his men never to return.

Of his painting, American artist John Paul Strain says:

> I wanted to capture the faces of the men as they reflected on their uncertain future in this moving drama. They were to pay the price of expatriates to the very end. Cut off from assistance and contact with home, as the Union Army controlled Kentucky, the brigade would fight on until May 1865. Only a scant 600 were left of the original 4,000 to give their parole at Washington, Georgia. After the war, it was common to refer to the First Kentucky Brigade as the "Orphan Brigade." In reality it was on February 14, 1862, after "crossing the line," that they really became "the Orphan Brigade."* ◆

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*At the Battle of Stones River in 1863, the brigade suffered heavy casualties in an ill-conceived assault. Gen. Breckinridge objected to the order to charge given by Gen. Braxton Bragg. After the slaughter of scores of his men, Gen. Breckinridge rode among his surviving soldiers crying, "My poor Orphans! My poor Orphans," according to brigade historian Ed Porter Thompson.

Jewish sugar planters who originated from Brazil . . . and Belmont was the Rothschild expert on Cuba and the regional Caribbean sugar business. Both Belmont and Benjamin had been schooled in politics and introduced to the key Secret Empire political figures by Slidell, a Britisher from New York who had also become a senator from Louisiana. Slidell schooled Belmont in New York and, later, Benjamin in New Orleans.

Slidell was also obviously a trusted insider. He became the object of great publicity early in the Civil War when on November 8, 1861, he and the Confederate ambassador to England, James M. Mason (formerly a U.S. senator from Virginia) together with two other Confederate agents, were detained on the high seas by an American warship while en route to England on a British merchant vessel. Slidell was carrying papers by which he had been appointed the Confederate ambassador to France. Capt. Wilkes of the American warship removed the four Confederates and took them to Boston, where they were imprisoned in Fort Warren. The British merchantman continued on its way.

The British government reacted with maximum indignation, demanding the immediate return of the four Confederates. They made veiled threats of war. Inasmuch as the U.S. Congress had voted their thanks to Capt. Wilkes and there had been much public jubilation over the feat of capturing the Confederate ambassadors, it would have been extremely humiliating for the United States to have buckled under to those British threats—threats from their old enemy which they had defeated twice, once during the American Revolution and then during the War of 1812.

> “The Knights of the Golden Circle were the principal recruiters for Quitman’s army.

And yet Lincoln’s government did just that. They handed the four Confederates back to the British. Lincoln had never been impressed by the British before. Nor had he been intimidated by Confederate swagger, nor by tough talk by politicians. Why did he do it?

It appears that he feared that the British and the French might do what they had been threatening to do—use the *Trent* affair as an excuse to send troops to help the Confederacy, which had won all the battles up to that point. Could the union have survived that? If the Confederacy, together with Britain and France, had crushed the union, its remnants would have been easy prey for British armies out of Canada. The United States could have ceased to exist. Whatever the British intentions, they displayed a very large concern for Slidell at that time.

Later, in Paris, Slidell allied himself personally with the powerful Secret Empire Jewish banker Baron Emil Erlanger, who married Slidell’s daughter, Matilde. Baron Erlanger floated a series of war bond issues for the Confederacy. He was the principal financier of the Confederate war effort. He was close to the Rothschild interests, especially to the London Rothschild branch.

Belmont’s banking activities in New York reflect the objectives of the Secret Empire during the period leading up to the Civil War and during it. The Secret Empire had started laying the groundwork for Southern secession decades before the Civil War. Belmont used Rothschild funds to finance the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Confederate spy system in the North, as well as the 1852 Franklin Pierce presidential campaign and the New York Democratic Party. It was the New York Democratic Party’s stand for Douglas in the 1860 Democratic Party convention that split the party and led to Southern secession.

It seems contradictory (after having encouraged secession) that, through Belmont, the Rothschilds and the other European bankers invested vast amounts of money in war industries in the North during the Civil War. It was that heavy industry that produced the armaments that defeated the Confederacy.

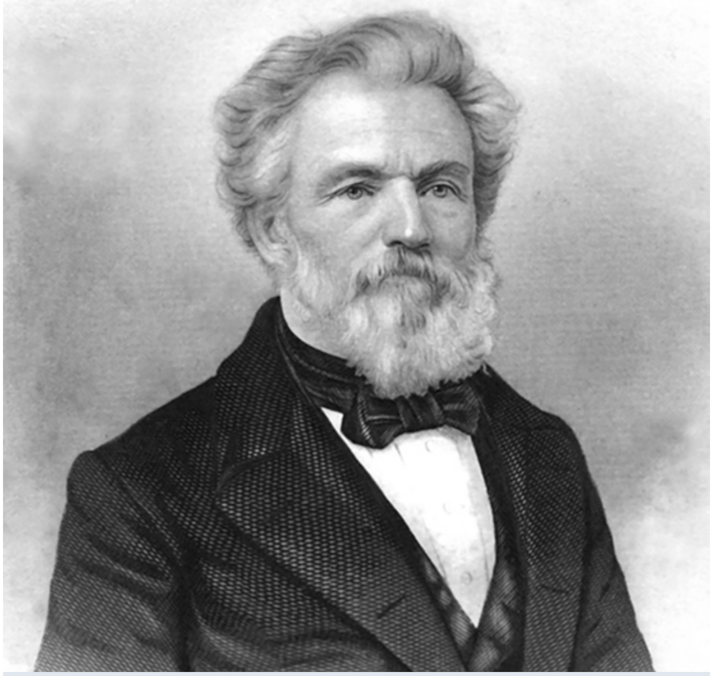
But the answer is that it was not just contradictory. It was a complete reversal of policy by the Secret Empire. After the British and French failed to make Lincoln and the North back down and accept the secession of the South, the British began to fear bad press in Britain (and the empire) for backing slavery against the U.S., the leading exponent of freedom and self-government. So they pulled out of Mexico, sensing that Napoleon III had enough rashness for both of them.

But what had brought the British Secret Empire to make this complete reversal of course was the threat of intervention by Russia’s Czar Alexander II.

Abraham Lincoln had appealed to the czar for help against the British threat to intervene on the side of the Confederacy in the American Civil War. The czar had asked all the capitals of the principal European nations to meet to discuss the threat to world peace posed by possible British-French aggression against the U.S.

This could have led to action by the Concert of Europe against Britain and France. As mentioned earlier, the Concert of Europe had evolved after the Napoleonic Wars as a sort of European League of Nations dedicated to keeping peace in Europe. It had worked well until then, and continued to command respect in Europe up until 1896. The two Russian fleets sent to America to support the Union against the Confederacy (one to New York and one to San Francisco) intimidated the Secret Empire to such an extent that their plans were foiled.

The timing of the czar’s support could well have



John A. Quitman, the would-be conqueror of Cuba, was elected to the lower house of the Mississippi state legislature in 1827 and served until 1835. He also held the position of chancellor and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of 1832. In 1835, he was elected to the state Senate, became its president on December 3 and, until January 7, 1836, was acting governor. During the Mexican War he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, commissioned a major general in the Regular Army, and honorably discharged in 1848. Quitman was elected governor of Mississippi in 1849 and served until 1850, when he resigned after being indicted by a federal grand jury at New Orleans for violation of neutrality laws. This was the result of Quitman's support for the "independence movement" in Cuba.

saved the United States from defeat and dismemberment. It caused the British and French to hesitate about intervention just at the time that the Confederacy seemed about to be victorious. Just weeks later, the Union won the decisive battle at Gettysburg, followed by the severing of the Confederacy from its western states and supply lines with the fall of Vicksburg. From there on it was Union victories all the way. The Union was saved, and the Confederacy lost.

The Romanov czars of Russia had long been admirers of the United States and advocates of self-government. Some 20 years earlier, Czar Nicholas I had issued a decree urging his land-owning nobility to free its serfs. Czar Alexander II had decreed the emancipation of all Russian serfs on February 19, 1861. This act had inspired President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation about 16 months after the Civil War was already under way. He did it principally because he realized that because of these dramatic examples of ending slavery in Russia and America, it would be not only embarrassing but also dangerous for the British to intervene on the side of slavery. The peoples of Asia, India and Africa in the British colonies would have taken a poor view of British intentions thereafter.

The British rejected all possibilities of direct military intervention against the United States after the Russian ultimatum. The Secret Empire in London then decided to accelerate their alternative plan for taking over the United States (which had already been underway for years). They would buy it. Under the guidance of Belmont and other New York bankers, they extended their investments in America into railroads (which the Rothschilds already dominated in Europe), steel-making, manufacturing and banking.

The bankers of Ashkenazi ancestry in Central Europe were angered by Czar Alexander II's emancipation of the serfs. They realized that he now understood what they were up to with their ongoing anti-czarist agitation and propaganda in Russia. Alexander had decided that the Romanov czars must compete for the hearts and minds of the Russian people against anti-Christian plans to seize Russia by popular revolution. Alexander could ruin everything. So they murdered him. In 1917 they would finally achieve their goal: they would murder another Russian czar, Nicholas II, in the process. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 See the Lillian Goldman Law Library, Yale University, *The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina: March 1, 1669*, North Carolina Colonial records, 187-205 and *Locke's Works* [8th Edition], 175. See also http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/nc05.asp.

2 *Illustrious Albert Pike 33°—History and Evolution of Freemasonry*, 329, Delmar D. Darrah, The Charles T. Powner Co., 1954. There is surprisingly little primary source material indicating Pike was the founder of the KKK.

3 As an historical parallel, U.S. Ambassador to France William Bullit promised the Poles they'd be able to taunt the Germans with impunity because of the French and English guarantees, which were never intended to be kept. See *The Forced War* by David L. Hoggan, Institute for Historical Review, Costa Mesa, California. See also http://study.com/academy/lesson/britain-and-france-respond-to-the-american-civil-war.html.

4 https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/vbk01.

5 https://www.quora.com/In-what-way-did-Mexican-American-war-lead-to-civil-war.

6 https://dr-david-harrison.com/freemasonry/5198/.

7 https://civilwartalk.com/threads/masons-as-in-the-organization.137025/.

Cushman Cunningham's concern about hidden manipulations of important events began in WWII, when he participated in combat parachute operations with the U.S. Army in Europe. He discovered important operations were being concealed from the U.S. public including the intentional fiasco at Dieppe, the betrayal of the Free French, the murder of Adm. Darlan, the crippling of Patton at Metz, the disappearance of the "Lucy" message and more. Later, when the author was managing oil exploration operations in Latin America, he came across unique information about the role of the global oil industry in international affairs. Look online for his *Secret Empire* series.

Slavery or Tariffs: What Really Caused Secession?

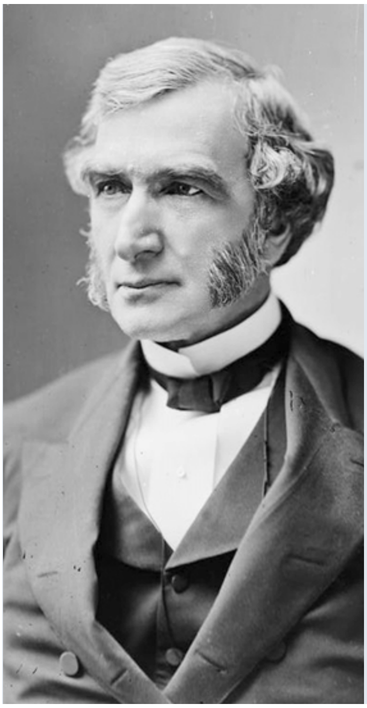
CAN A STATE IGNORE FEDERAL LAWS THAT HARM ITS CITIZENS? This was the question that ultimately led to the Civil War. Northern industrialists and politicians were determined to force the South to "buy American" by placing high tariffs on cheaper goods coming into the South from Europe. The South found this an onerous burden and did what it could to bypass these tariffs. In the end, this unresolved issue was the primary cause of the war.

By Prof. Ray Goodwin

The war of 1861-65 was not about slavery at all, but about economic imposition upon the Southern states by the money- and business-dominated government in Washington, D.C. The real reason for that war was the fact that Northern manufacturers, making clothing, farm implements, furniture, tools etc, produced them for sale at a certain price—a high price, at that. Southern states had some, but not a lot of, industry and were in need of those very products. It just so happened that the European nations of France, Spain, England and Holland were producing and selling those same basic necessities for a much lower price than the Northern factory-produced goods.

As the South had a lower standard of living (income, production, wages) than the North, they eagerly imported those foreign goods at each Southern port for much cheaper prices—simply because they could afford to buy them at those prices. Northern businessmen and bankers put immediate pressure on the politicians in D.C. to force their "cash cow" (the Southern states) to buy from the North. To do that, they passed tariffs (the last straw being the Morrill Tariff) to raise the price of those imported European goods so that they would cost more than the Yankee goods.

The feds passed the tariffs, of course—but the Southern states ignored enforcing them at Southern ports (chiefly Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston). So the Yankee-dominated Congress—just as today, totally beholden to the Money Power—passed new laws, providing for federal officials (among them, military personnel) to set up federal stations in each Southern port to enforce and collect the tariffs—tariffs that would raise the price of those European goods above the prices of like goods produced in the Northern states. When even that did not produce the desired results, Washington, D.C. passed laws dictating that all foreign ships must first enter the ports of Boston and Philadelphia before proceeding to deliver any goods to the South, so that the tariffs could be applied at those locations.



Rep. Justin Smith Morrill was the author of the Morrill Tariff, passed in March 1, 1861, when James Buchanan was still president. (Lincoln's inauguration was on March 4.) So many anti-tariff Southerners had resigned from Congress after their states seceded that passage of the act saw little resistance. The tariff, in effect, was designed to force Southerners to buy more expensive products from the North, rather than from much cheaper European suppliers.

Faced with this economic strangulation, the South

PALMETTO SHADE

For many years, cities in the South collected tariffs and other customs fees in structures like the Old Exchange and Custom House in Charleston, South Carolina (1865). Many times Southern tax collectors just ignored the excessive duties. However, once the North got wind of this, officials moved the customs houses to Northern cities and eventually to federal fortresses like Fort Sumter.

collectively decided that their own economic survival depended upon exercising their perfectly legal right to leave the union and set up their own nation.

Secession was not undertaken lightly. There were serious debates in each state about the pros and cons of leaving the union and setting up their own association of states—a confederacy.

The plusses for such a step far outweighed the negatives, and the Southern states assured the Northern ones that in the event of any national emergency in the form of a threat from the outside, the Confederate states would immediately join forces with their Northern sisters in defense of the homeland.

If you think that this was the first instance of secession by states, I suggest you study the War of 1812, when more than one Northern state threatened secession and actually sat out that war rather than send forces to help their sister states fight the British. Rather strange that not one voice was raised at that time about secession being "illegal." In actuality, it was not questioned at all as to its legality.

This moderate and fair stance threw the bankers and capitalists into a tizzy. European nations, although very anti-slavery, took a pro-South stance in their editorials and public pronouncements, stating that the Southern states had the more legitimate cause in the "family quarrel." Those foreign nations would never have done that if the war had been about the issue of slavery. Those "outsiders" had a much clearer view of the real issues, unlike Americans today, despite the passage of time.

Southern states exercised their rights and dismissed the federal tariff-collectors from their ports. The Yankee garrison at the port of Charleston on the island and behind the walls of Fort Sumter were among the last of the federal presence in the South. Lincoln saw that the last chance of appeasing or serving the 1860s version of the "military-industrial complex" lay in making that fort the cause for war. Thus, rather than ordering the abandonment of that federal presence within the territorial jurisdiction of the Southern state of South Carolina, he sent reinforcements and munitions by sea to the isolated garrison—knowing that such an action would in all likelihood provoke a military response.

Southern officials learned of the impending reinforcement—no doubt given the information by those trying to provoke war—and thus began the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Yankee forces surrendered before the reinforcements (bringing much-needed food and ammunition) could arrive. Interestingly, not one Yankee soldier was killed in that bombardment. Thus it is likely that a peaceful resolution could have been reached even after the surrender of Fort Sumter. But those influencing Lincoln could not allow a peaceful resolution. They had to have their tariffs enforced, their beholden cash cow back in line and forced to buy Yankee goods. Thus Lincoln's plan to provoke combat, and to be able to blame it on South Carolina, worked like a charm. “They fired the first shot” was the echoing cry, which carried with it the obvious implication that, “The South is guilty; they brought this on themselves.”

The historical record shows that even Lincoln declared that the war was not about slavery—at least in the first two years of that war—two years that were won overwhelmingly by Southern fighting men. With sagging morale and rapidly deteriorating support from Northern citizens grown sick of their sons coming home dead, a moral issue was needed. Editorials in those few Yankee papers that were still free of government control were using expressions like, “Let our Southern sisters go their own way; the death and destruction must stop!”

Those promoting that war upon the South then decided to take up the radical abolitionist crusade and use the issue of slavery as the cause for which they were fighting. The ploy, though nothing more than a political ruse, worked. Even European newspapers began backing the North, as they too were caught up in Lincoln's seemingly “magnificent” Emancipation Proclamation and Gettysburg Address.

> “
>
> Slavery existed for four years under the Rebel flag and 100 years under the U.S. flag.

How does all this apply to the current disagreement about those monuments and license plates honoring the Confederacy? It applies because of the false history that has been taught due to a political/social/racial agenda since the end of that war, and to the following 12 years of horror in the period of military rule over Southern states known as “Reconstruction.” The winning side always writes the history and, unfortunately, that “history” is about as close to the truth as a Cinderella fairytale. The stupid argument that the Confederate battle flag is a symbol of “racism” is strictly a post-modern twist on falsified history that liberals have gobbled up.

Slavery existed for four years under the Southern banner as a legal institution. It existed for nearly 100 years under the Yankee stars and stripes. And even the term “civil war” as applied to that fratricidal conflict is a total misnomer. A civil war takes place when there are two (or more) factions trying to take over the central government. This was never the case in the war between North and South. The South had no interest in taking over D.C. Those states wanted to co-exist in peace. When the fighting started, Southern states were fighting a defensive war against Yankee troops invading their homelands.

When one considers that most Southern boys fighting for their states were dirt poor and had nothing to gain by upholding slavery—an institution that even helped perpetuate poverty among Southern whites—it does not make sense that they would leave their homes, march north from Texas or Florida or anywhere to Virginia or Pennsylvania to suffer the most unimaginable horrors to fight to the death to preserve the institution of slavery.

But does it make sense that they would rally for four years to fight an invader threatening their homes and way of life? Absolutely. Rarely, if ever, is it mentioned that blacks and Indians in substantial numbers fought on the Southern side. The false image of the North as the good guy and the South as pure evil had to be preserved to justify the carnage visited upon Southern people, particularly civilians, by occupying Yankee forces. Only 4.8% of all Southerners owned any slaves. That means, of course, that over 95% did not, and thus had no investment whatsoever in the institution of slavery. That being the case, it is only logical to conclude that the non-slave folks would never leave home to fight to the death over slavery.

And one must not forget that the war ruined the republic by swinging the balance of power between the states and the federal government heavily to Washington. The states, in essence, lost the sovereignty inherent in the Constitution, and have been dictated to by Washington ever since.

The “hurt feelings” and racist attitudes of those against honoring Confederate symbols and the actions of lapdog politicians are the result of being taught decades of false history. This issue—pretty small in the grand scheme of things—does illustrate the very negative effects of teaching false history to a trusting and accepting populace. Once the “fly” has been introduced into the ointment, especially in today's phony “politically correct” and historically blind populace, the poisoning of the minds and pushing of guilt is extremely difficult to straighten out. Our only solace is in the belief that the pendulum does not swing the same way all the time, and that the truth will eventually win out. ❖

A native-born Texan, Revisionist ***Ray Goodwin*** is a retired instructor of American history on the college level in Victoria, Texas. In addition to his rousing speech at The Barnes Review Authentic History Conference in Washington, D.C. in 2006, Ray has given multiple addresses to the Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Victoria. He has done research on various important historical subjects and has had many book reviews and articles published on them.

Cherokee General Was Last to Surrender

By John Tiffany

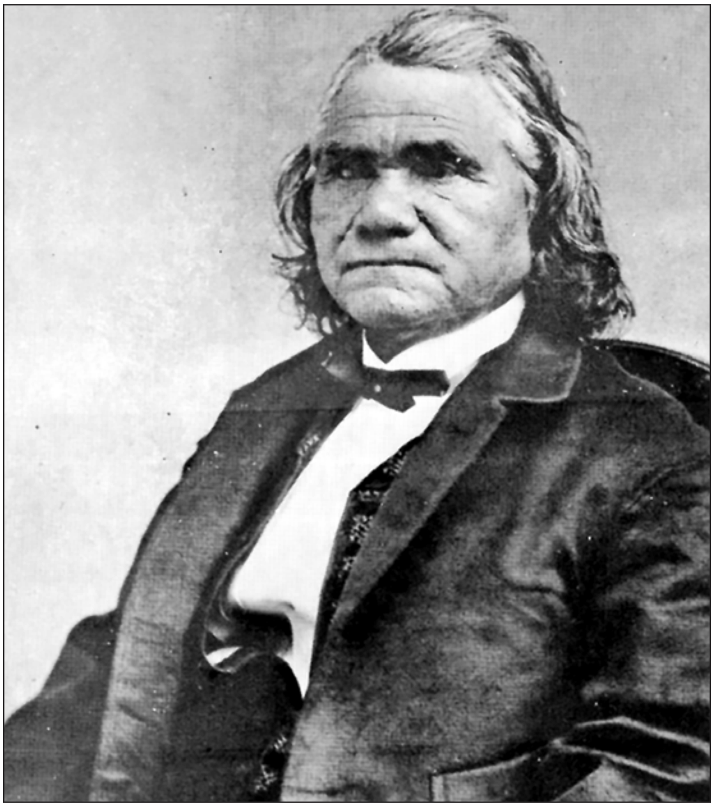
CHEROKEE LEADER STAND WATIE was born December 12, 1806 at the town of Oothcaloga, Georgia. His father was David Oowatie and his mother was the half-white Susanna Reese. The Watie family had large land holdings and ran a profitable ferry service. As early as 1828, Watie served as clerk of the Cherokee Supreme Court, and for more than 40 years he was an attorney within the Cherokee nation.

In October 1861, Watie received a commission as a colonel in the army of the Confederacy. He joined with Gen. Ben McCulloch's Texas Cavalry to raise a force to protect the Indian Territory from invasion by Kansas jayhawkers. In the fall of 1861, Confederates under the command of Col. (later Gen.) Douglas H. Cooper, the former Choctaw Indian agent from Mississippi, had assembled a formidable Indian force of 1,400 mounted men. This cavalry unit included six companies of Cooper's Choctaw and Chickasaw regiment, Col. Daniel McIntosh's Creek regiment, as well as Lt. Chilly McIntosh's and Maj. John Jumper's mixed battalion of Creeks and Seminoles. These forces were supported by the 500 white soldiers of the 9th Texas Cavalry.

Watie was greatly respected as a daring military master and strategist by the Union generals. Judge James M. Keys of Pryor, Oklahoma, said: "I regard Gen. Stand Watie as one of the bravest and most capable men, and the foremost soldier ever produced by the North American Indians. He was wise in council and courageous in action." Watie displayed unfailing courage, devotion, constant optimism and good humor.

The Confederate Indians of Watie's regiment, and those of Col. Drew's regiment, under Gen. Albert Pike and Cooper, participated in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862. Watie captured a Union battery after a dramatic charge and also proved skillful in withdrawal, helping to prevent a disaster. One of his soldiers said: "I don't know how we did it, but Watie gave the order, which he always led, and his men would follow him into the very jaws of death. The Indian Rebel Yell was given, and we fought like tigers, three to one. It must have been the mysterious power of Stand Watie that led us on to make the capture against such odds."

After that battle, the operations of the Confederate Indians under Gen. Cooper and Col. Watie were confined, with a few exceptions, to the Indian Territory. In connection with white troops from Texas, they participated in several engagements with the Federal Indian brigade under Col. Phillips, after he recaptured Fort Gibson in the spring of 1863, and they made frequent guerrilla forays to ambush Federal trains, steamships and cavalry.



Confederate Brig. Gen. Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, was the last officer in the Southern army to surrender after armistice papers were signed at Appomattox.

In 1864 Watie was in command of the Indian Cavalry Brigade. The brigade was composed of the First and Second Cherokee Cavalry, the Creek Squadron, the Osage Battalion and the Seminole Battalion. Headquartered south of the Canadian River, Watie sent squads to raid and plunder the Federal details around Fort Gibson. On June 10, 1864, his forces captured the sternwheeler *J.P. Williams* laden with supplies and goods worth approximately $1.5 million. He was promoted to brigadier general. On September 19, 1864, his forces were victorious at the Second Battle of Cabin Creek. Watie was the last Confederate general to surrender after the War Between the States, at Doaksville, Indian Territory, on June 23, 1865, a little more than two months after Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. ❖

Jim Crow's Double-Cross

HOW THE "CARTEL" SABOTAGED RACE RELATIONS

CONTROLLING THE WORLD IS A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE referred to by the author as the International Trade Cartel, or just the Cartel for short. After the War of Federal Aggression, or American Civil War, the Cartel gained the support of black voters by promising to set up a system of black republics in the conquered South—but then welshed on the deal, showing its true colors.

By Richard Kelly Hoskins

"You can get your soft drink here, but you have to drink it somewhere else!" This is what I was told when I stopped for a cold soft drink at a colored drugstore on a hot summer day. I was a white boy, and the colored drugstore enforced a "carry-out" policy.

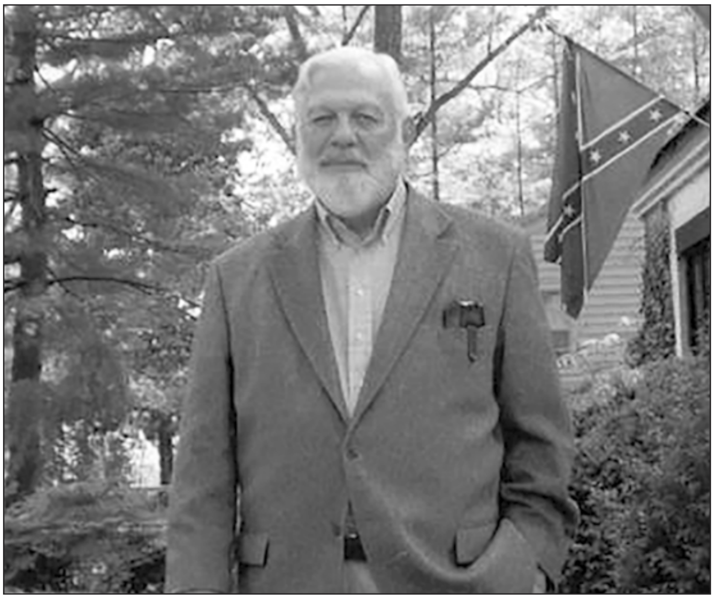
I was walking from old E.C. Glass High in Lynchburg, Virginia, where I went to summer school, down 5th Street to Main Street to catch a bus home.

"Fifth Street" was the colored business district. It was big, crowded, noisy—money flowed. It took several minutes to wait for people to move when driving through. Last week I drove down 5th Street and saw four blacks crossing going to church. They were the only blacks in sight. "5th Street" as I knew it does not exist anymore. The International Trade Cartel—the "Cartel Empire"—put an end to it.

A BASIC FACT

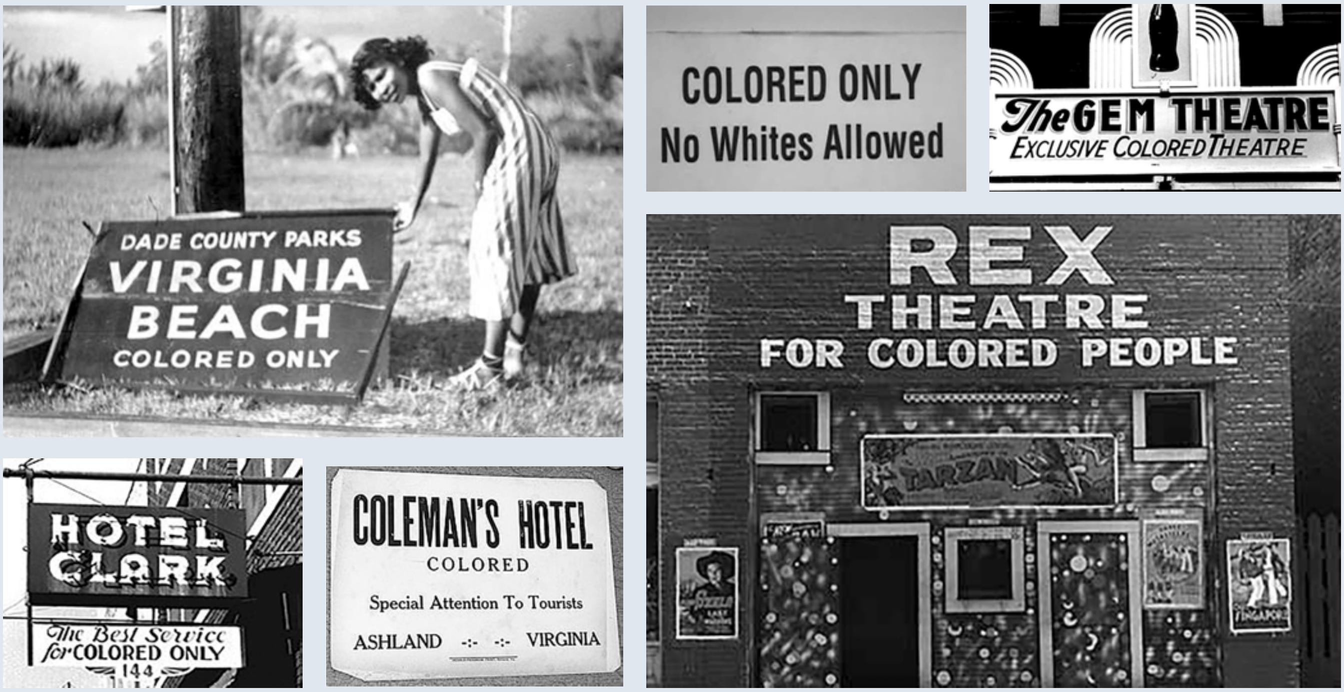
The "Cartel Empire" teaches that blacks can't do without whites. This is hammered in day after day regardless of facts to the contrary. The public is constantly being told that blacks need whites to tell them what to do, advise them, help them, console them, counsel them, pat their backs, encourage them and give them welfare checks. In spite of this, the fact is that, blacks prefer blacks and really don't need whites.

Blacks may like the cars and TVs provided by white technology. They may like to have their pictures in the media, and like the acclaim and money that white society showers on them—but blacks prefer blacks.



Richard Kelly Hoskins is a highly respected Southern historian based in Virginia. He is the author of many fascinating books and the founder of Virginia Publishing Company.

At times blacks may fear other blacks and seek white protection. My uncle, Judge Deane Hundley of Dunnsville told me about the times blacks came to his home seeking protection from other blacks who were on drunken rampages



Under the "separate but equal" doctrine, black entrepreneurs managed their own businesses and catered to the needs of their own communities. Black facilities were required to be as good as ones run by whites. White merchants were even prevented from selling to black customers if a black-owned business sold the same wares, helping local black businesses thrive. Once separation laws were struck down, rich Cartel business owners were able to bankrupt black businessmen, undermining the growing black middle class.

and had sworn to kill them. Two days later these same enemies were walking down the street together, laughing. In spite of disputes, given a choice, blacks prefer their own society. The black desire to live in their own black society is known and has been used to control them.

THE SECOND BASIC FACT

The world is organized as an episcopacy—rule from the top down. The inner circle of the cartel's episcopacy is few in number. Their immense power is derived from their incredible wealth accumulated over the centuries by usury banking, trade and war.

This International Trade Cartel doesn't need large numbers. It hires agents. It appoints kings to rule, great merchants to manage, and selects priests it needs to teach "universalism" to all Cartel subjects and to justify and bless the Cartel's acts.

POSTWAR

In the Southland after the War Between the States, there were three opposing interest groups. These were the blacks, the whites and the federal government—run by the Republican Party and representing Cartel business interests. The Cartel's media divided the whites into opposing factions—Northern whites vs Southern whites. They divided the blacks into opposing factions—Cartel blacks vs Nationalist blacks.

Contending factions were continuously agitated. Northern whites vs Southern whites, Cartel blacks vs black Nationalists and the entire white bloc vs the entire black bloc. This constant agitation prevented the Nationalist groups from working together to solve their common problems peacefully and allowed the government to manipulate them to achieve Cartel objectives.

UNDERSTANDING CONTRACTS AND POLICY

To avoid signed documents that might be used to upset their vaunted "rule by law"—the Cartel substituted "policy." An example: People once knew that crime was a near monopoly of the alien. Newspapers reporting crimes included the race or country of origin of the criminal. Most criminals were aliens—it said so right there in the paper. This was important information—to the Nationalist.

We must keep our terms straight. The Cartel has three ruling castes.

When the Cartel's priestly caste ruled, the biggest buildings in town were churches, and the message was "universalism." Everyone was welcome to accept the rule of the priest. Those who did not were treated as outcasts. When kings ruled, the biggest buildings were government buildings, and everyone was required to become the king's subjects and taxpayers. When the merchant rules, the greatest buildings are trade office buildings. Everyone is welcome to do business with the Cartel. Everyone.

NATIONALISM

Nationalism forms among people with similar interests. Almost all agrarian societies are Nationalist. There are religious groups that are nationalistic—Shintoists, Voodooist, Muslim, Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, Jewish etc.

The most nationalistic of them all are racial nationalists. Those of the same race can distinguish a fellow from all others at a glance. Most races share a common religion and aspirations. Anyone of whatever race tends to sympathize with those of his own kind. He can do nothing else. Black, white, yellow or brown—those with similar racial backgrounds tend to be what the Cartel propagandists call them—racist. He can't help being what he is. He loves his race. Denial is laughable.

The greatest enemy of the Cartel merchant is the Nationalist. He tends to want to deal with his own kind and exclude the Cartel and his agents. The next worst Cartel enemy is the Racial-Nationalist. The absolute insufferable enemy is the Religious-Racial-Nationalist. If you wonder why whites are the focal point of abuse by the Cartel media, stop wondering. It makes you appear ignorant.

> Protected by federal troops and guided by Cartel carpetbaggers, the blacks began a reign of terror.

The least difficult to rule and to manipulate is the mixed-breed person. He has no common race to use as a rallying point to oppose Cartel rule since he is torn between two or more races. Therefore, the subject most desired by Cartel "kings," "priests" and "merchants" is the mixed-race person. This is why "universalism" or "integration" or "mulitculturalism" is an integral part of Cartel rule.

It is difficult to promote the integration needed to develop mixed-race Cartel subjects when whites perceive aliens as being unassimilable and possibly criminal.

This problem was solved when the Cartel instructed its media to stop reporting the criminal's race. When the criminal's race is unknown, the criminal is whomever the media says he is. One day, all across the white world, newspapers stopped reporting that most criminals were aliens.

Today, if 100 crimes are committed and 97 are committed by aliens and three by whites—the white man's crime is reported and lawlessness by others is ignored.

This media censorship tends to mold opinion to believe that whites commit most violent crimes and those crimes are "hate" crimes. I have never seen a written Cartel document confirming this policy, but I know the policy exists. "Policy" is unofficial—an agreement less visible—but no less binding.

NECESSARY FORCE

The self-sufficient farm system of the South had little need for anything the Cartel offered. It produced its own wealth and attended to its own wants and needs. The only way the Cartel could obtain Southern wealth was to use force. John Brown and instigated slave revolts provided the preliminaries. *The Secret Six*, by Otto Scott, exposed the identity of the Cartel merchants who financed John Brown, and newspaper files carry story after story of the type of propaganda used to incite blacks to revolt against their white masters—as it had done earlier in Haiti.

Instigation of a slave revolt was remarkably unsuccessful. Except for a few Nat Turner type incidents, black slaves were loyal to their masters. They had nothing to gain by being disloyal. The South had promised them freedom and ownership of their own farms in Liberia. "Wenches" would be transported on reaching the age 18 and "bucks" at 21. Those over those ages would live and die in America. In time, repatriation would solve the race problem. That was the plan.

The Cartel's counter-offer to the blacks was that their freedom would be granted immediately and, once free, they were to have their own black republics right here in America. However, blacks had seen tens of thousands of their fellows leave for their farms in Africa. Repatriation was real. Radical abolition and black republics were only "pie in the sky."

In 1850, the Cartel launched the Republican Party. It was a minority party. It then engineered a three-way election to split the white vote and put Lincoln in office. Once in office, Lincoln became a dictator. Bypassing Congress, he used executive orders to initiate and wage a successful war against the South.

To continue ruling after the war, the Republican Party could no longer count on a three-way split among white voters. They desperately needed more voters to form a majority. To gain this majority they disfranchised anti-Republican Southern whites and enfranchised the former black slaves.

With this realignment—the vote taken from Southern whites and given to the blacks—the Republican Party then had the numbers, the votes and a lock on government. It had a "shooting license" and could do anything it wanted to do.

BLACK GOVERNMENT POLICY

Cartel carpetbaggers were sent South to direct the vote of their new black legislators.

Blacks were shown how to elect themselves to office and were instructed to vote for land taxes. Hard-pressed white Southern landowners had no way to pay them. Blacks were shown how to vote themselves lavish salaries. This required higher taxes. They were shown how to vote for public works. This necessitated even higher taxes.

Protected by federal occupation troops and guided by Cartel carpetbaggers, the blacks commenced a reign of terror against the disarmed and defenseless whites—similar to the one now being waged against defenseless white South Africans.

As far as the Cartel was concerned, the "terror" was a continuation of the softening process needed to appropriate prime Southern farmland. As far as the blacks were concerned, the "terror" was to realize the black republics that they had been promised. Before they could have their black republics, the rest of the Southern whites had to be driven from the land. "Black republics" were part of the understanding. It was "policy."

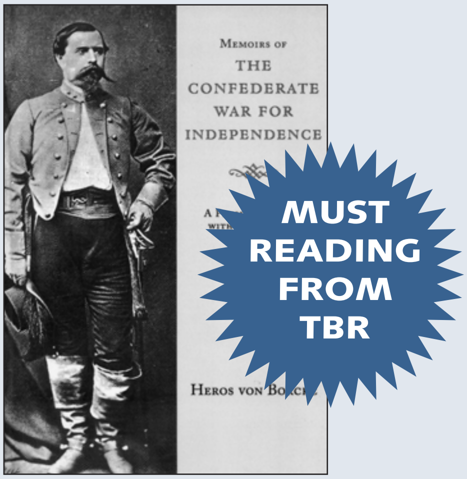
Whites by the thousands fled the black terror. Wagon trains headed west from the Southland. My own Kelly ancestors fled first to Missouri and then to Texas for safety. This is why my mother was born in Tyler, Texas. The Southland was being emptied of whites and was becoming a black wasteland ruled by blacks. Their intent was to turn it into black republics.

At the very time black rulers were driving whites from the land under protection of Union bayonets, the Cartel advertised in Europe for immigrants to move onto Southern farms and plantations now owned by Cartel land companies. The potential for profit was enormous. Prime plantation land bought at tax sales for $1 an acre was offered at half prewar price, which had been as high as $400 to $800 an acre. It was a real bargain for the European buyer and a bonanza for the Cartel merchant.

However, this plan violated the unwritten, long-standing black/Cartel understanding. Southern black legislators were outraged. In retaliation they passed laws preventing foreign white immigrants from entering the South. There was talk about seizing the millions of acres of Cartel-held farmland.

Having welshed on their agreement to turn the South into black republics, the Cartel now double-crossed their former black allies again. This is why: The threat by black legislatures to seize Cartel land caused Cartel leaders to re-assess their alliances. The blacks were now considered unmanageable. The Cartel had to protect its investments.

Cartel representatives sat down with the disfranchised and despised white leaders and hammered out a new white/Cartel "policy": They were to join their forces to remove black rule.



Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence:

A Prussian in J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry

This book was written in 1866, while the memories of the War Between the States were still fresh in Von Borcke's mind. Von Borcke, a lieutenant in the Dragoon Guards, came to Virginia from Prussia at the beginning of the war to offer his services to the Confederacy. Seeking adventure in the new land, he fell in with J.E.B. Stuart and found all he needed. Stuart made Von Borcke an aide. Von Borcke describes fascinating details of Virginia at that time and he details the many humorous events that took place in camp and on the battlefield. Coming ashore in May 1862, the 6'4" "Giant in Gray" and his huge Solingen straight sword cut the ideal image for a cavalry officer, especially one under the swashbuckling Stuart.

Von Borcke had a colorful career in the service of the Confederacy, coming into contact with famous soldiers like "Gallant" John Pelham. Von Borcke was also present at some of the war's most noteworthy campaigns, including Stuart's famous ride around McClellan's army, the Battle of Fredericksburg and the Battle of Yellow Tavern, where Stuart was mortally wounded. Von Borcke was nearly killed by a shot to the neck just before the Battle of Gettysburg, but he recovered to continue fighting until the end of the war.

Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org.) **Send cash, check, or money order only** to THE BARNES REVIEW, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

THE NEW CARTEL/WHITE POLICY

In exchange for helping Southern whites regain political rule from the blacks—the Cartel agreed to change Northern white opinion from "anti-South" to "pro-South"—a necessary condition for the change to take place.

In return, the South must guarantee Cartel land ownership and not try to reclaim it. There were other conditions. Southerners must refrain from calling out and killing obnoxious Cartel newspaper editors in duels. Dueling had been the former Southern way of dealing with lying newspaper editors.

True to its word, the Cartel had the new agreement incorporated in a book written exposing the excesses of black rule in the South. This was *The Prostrate State* by James S. Pike. This book was widely advertised by the Cartel media and thousands of copies were sold, which reversed Northern opinion of the South in less than a year. The last shooting of a newspaper editor was in Richmond in the 1870s.

The result: Southern whites regained political power minus their wealth, the Cartel kept the Southern wealth they had seized and the blacks were forced to negotiate with Southern whites to salvage what they could in search of the elusive black society they had been seeking.

Given a free hand, Southern whites, by hook and by crook, stopped blacks from voting. This stopped their rule over whites. Former Northern allies now gave them a cold shoulder and they had nowhere to go. Except for a few skilled artisans, blacks could work either as domestics or as laborers.

Black Nationalists and Southern white Nationalists sat down and hammered out their own black/white policy. In exchange for peacefully relinquishing political rule, whites guaranteed blacks their own black-ruled society and a guaranteed way to make a living—a tall order for a bankrupt people.

BUILDING A BLACK SOCIETY

A black man sold me a soft drink on my walk downtown—and then told me I couldn't drink it there. The important thing to the universalists is that I could not drink a soft-drink in the drugstore. The important thing to the Nationalists is that blacks had their own drugstore. There was more to it than that.

Creating this black society was a hardship to Southern whites, but they did the best they could—which was pretty good. Blacks, notoriously poor farmers, were still given "40 acres and a mule." That "40 acres and a mule" was an opportunity for many blacks to wing it on their own—if they could.

Blacks wanted their own businesses. However, black businesses couldn't compete with better stocked and managed white businesses.

> Black restaurants, department stores, movie theaters, shoe shops and hardware stores: protected black businesses sprang up everywhere.

To enable blacks to engage in business, laws were passed preventing white merchants from selling to blacks if a black business offered the same items. Protected by this law, black businesses sprang up overnight. That aforementioned drugstore, black hotels and motels were common. Black restaurants, clothing stores, department stores, movie theaters, shoe shops and hardware stores: protected black businesses sprang up everywhere.

Certain white merchants were accused of selling items to blacks that black merchants carried. Black merchants didn't like this crossover trading. Neither did the white population. Legal action was often taken to stop it.

When I was young, the best department store in Lynchburg was Millner's. Next was Guggenheimer's, then came Leggett's—owned by Harold Leggett, a Lynchburg man. Bringing up the tail end was a much smaller black-owned department store up on 5th Street.

I was told Leggett did everything he could to attract the Negro trade, even breaking the "separation law." People who worked for him told me that he favored blacks over whites every chance he got and looked on them as an untapped gold mine.

The big merchants in Lynchburg did all they could to have separation laws struck down. Harold Leggett was among these leaders. In time they were successful and almost instantly white competition drove independent blacks out of business. This caused an influx of black shoppers into white-owned stores like Leggett's Department Store. Leggett's has since merged with Belk and is now Belk-Leggett, part of a national chain.

The former leaders, Millner's and Guggenheimer's, went out of business, and all black businesses formerly protected by separation laws were put out of business. Black hotels and motels stood empty. Stores formerly occupied by black businesses in the 5th Street black business district stood empty. Most have been torn down. Even the black movie theater is gone.

Black parents complain that today's Dunbar school doesn't enforce discipline or teach its students nearly as well as was done when Dunbar was black and had black teachers and a black principal like Mr. Seay.

ABE SCHEWEL

Various parties had fingers in the Southern pie. One of the parties was the Jews. The Jews have long operated as the Cartel's "civil service." Lynchburg had had little experience with them before the war and up until about 1880. At that time, individual Jewish merchants began to arrive supplied with enough operating capital to begin whatever they wanted. They had money when no one else did.

I went to Saturday cowboy movies at the old Trenton Theater. It was across the street from the Schewel's Furniture Store. I always arrived early so as not to miss anything and developed the habit of visiting Mr. Abe Schewel, the store's owner. He was a nice old man.

Mr. Schewel sat in his rocking chair in the corner of his store in the middle of his rug department looking out the corner show windows. He was as much on display as were his rugs. I would sit on a rolled up rug in front of him and listen to his stories. He was a good storyteller.

He told me what it was like when his family came to Lynchburg in the 1880s. They came from Odessa in southern Russia. We talked about the horses and wagons loaded with tobacco on Main Street. Tobacco was the big business then.

At that time, Lynchburg's newspapers were involved with a heated discussion about sending Jews to the colored schools since they were a colored race. That didn't bother old Mr. Schewel. He had his own agenda.

He told me how he had provided money to organize Lynchburg's NAACP. He said "the Negroes love me for it," and "one day I will have all their business." He was right.

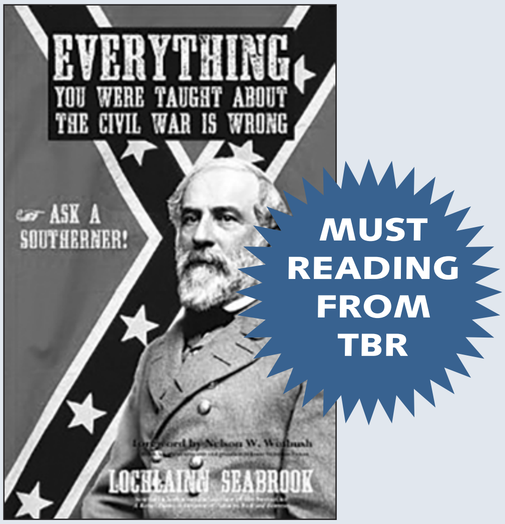
In time, the Cartel's Jewish-financed and Jewish-led NAACP, whose longtime national leaders were the Spingarn brothers, brought suit against separate E.C. Glass High School and colored "take-out" eating policy at Patterson's Drug Store across the street from Mr. Schewel's store. The NAACP won all the cases. Universalism overwhelmed separation. Mr. Schewel won battles sitting quietly rocking in the show window of his store talking to little boys.

Mr. Schewel's NAACP was the Trojan horse that destroyed black business and white separatism while telling the world that they were advancing Negro rights. The other furniture stores that catered exclusively to whites went out of business. Schewel's chain of furniture stores prospered mightily and has spread all across the state and into North Carolina, West Virginia and Maryland.

REPATRIATION DOUBLE-CROSS

One of the saddest things I believe I ever saw was the comments of blacks after Col. Earnest Sevier Cox's talk to the Virginia Legislature in Richmond.

I heard his talk. It was given standing ovations in Virginia's House of Delegates. Everyone was enthusiastic. I thought that financing would instantly be voted, and the



Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War Is Wrong—Ask a Southerner

This amazing book is loaded from cover to cover with facts about the War for Southern Independence that will knock your socks off. The truth about: how American slavery got its start in the North; how abolition began in the South; Robert E. Lee was an abolitionist; only 4.8% of Southerners owned slaves; Jefferson Davis adopted a black boy; Davis freed Southern slaves before the North; Lincoln was not against slavery; Lincoln wanted to segregate blacks or ship them all to Africa or Central America; the U.S. was originally called the Confederate States of America; Lincoln won both the 1860 and 1864 elections with less than 50% of the vote; thousands of blacks and Indians owned slaves; the Northern armies were racially segregated: the Southern armies were integrated after emancipation, 95% of blacks remained in the South; approximately 500,000 African-Americans fought for the Confederacy; the original Ku Klux Klan had thousands of dedicated black members; the South is still recovering from the war 150 years later; many Northern generals owned slaves—including Ulysses S. Grant; most Southern generals did not own slaves; and much more!

Softcover, 266 pages, #729, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H and additional payment options.) **Send cash, check, or money order only** to The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

race problem was as good as solved. Those blacks who could be convinced would go back to Africa, where they had an open invitation, and we would have our own land to ourselves. Boy, did I have a lot to learn!

Cox, a descendant of Col. Sevier of Revolutionary War fame, was the first white man to walk from the tip of South Africa to the Mediterranean Sea. He knew about race firsthand. He, along with many thousands of blacks who looked to him for leadership, believed that the only way the race problem would ever be solved was to separate them.

I remember my surprise and delight when I discovered Col. Cox's books, and found that I was only one among many who was a White Nationalist. Cox lived in Richmond, only 50 miles away. I hitchhiked from Williamsburg, where I was going to school, to see him. *Teutonic Unity* and *White America* were his classics. I discovered that "everyone" had read them.

Teutonic Unity dealt with black colonization. Col. Cox was president of the African Colonization Movement. Virginia's Legislature gave him a pat on the back and then dropped the subject. Virginia's politicians were in the Cartel pocket and had no intention of allowing cheap black labor to leave America.

Virginia's refusal to help the blacks with their repatriation movement—coming on top of the Marcus Garvey disaster—his arrest by feds after his monumental effort to buy ships and feed the black tent city of 50,000 at Newport News 30 years before—destroyed black/white cooperation.

Black Nationalists didn't trust white politicians. It took me, a white Nationalist, a long time to learn what blacks already knew—there were other parties who didn't want blacks and whites to cooperate.

CONCLUSION

There are two kinds of blacks—Cartel blacks and Nationalist blacks. There are two kinds of Jews—Cartel Jews and Nationalist Jews (Zionists). There are two kinds of whites—Cartel whites and White Nationalists.

The Cartel incites Nationalists to fight each other so that its empire can rule forever as policeman-peacemaker. Most Nationalists want to separate from each other and live in peace. There is no way that Cartel workers and supporters are going to help the various Nationalists to separate from each other. This makes the following inevitable:

In time, the world's Nationalists will destroy the Tower of Babel or the tower will destroy them—just like they destroyed Lynchburg's "5th Street" and Lynchburg's school system.

The Cartel's greatest fear is that one day feuding Nationalists will unite to achieve this common goal. ❖

Marcus Garvey—one of America's great black Nationalists—was stabbed in the back by the Cartel when they decided a black exodus from America was not in its best interests, as it wanted cheap, black labor in perpetuity. Garvey had 50,000 African-Americans ready to return to Africa. But Garvey's request for help in feeding and temporarily housing the throng gathered in Newport News—and to buy ships—was refused, and his efforts to find blacks their own homeland without white interference were ruined, possibly forever.

Richard Kelly Hoskins, born in 1928, is a Southern American author and political activist. Serving in the Air Force in the Korean War, he went on to earn a degree in history at Lynchburg College. Among his books are *Our Nordic Race; War Cycles, Peace Cycles;* and *Vigilantes of Christendom.* He also has yearly CDs of past issues of *The Hoskins Report*, that offer in-depth analysis of topics important to the Christian community and the world at large. Some of the back issues of the newsletter zero in on the ongoing Turkish invasions of the West, the International Trade Cartel, the move of Hinduism into mainstream Christianity, the money monopoly and how our schools and colleges are controlled. Hoskins can be reached at P.O. Box 997, Lynchburg, VA 24505; richard@richardhoskins.com; or (434) 384-3261. NOTE: In the original version of this article by Mr. Hoskins, he refers to whites as Saxons. We have substituted "white" for "Saxon." See richardhoskins.com for the unedited version and much more.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CLEANSING THE PAST

There's a great line from Will Durant's *The Story of Civilization* that is disturbingly being played out in our time: "Great civilizations are never destroyed from without; they commit suicide." Having spent 50 years in the classroom teaching history, the last 10 at a Southern university, I can only wonder where this cleansing of the past is going. I must ask: "What's next?"

I always spent the first day in my college survey classes in American history giving a lecture on what history actually is, stressing that what history gives a mind at best is a certain standard—the power to compare and contrast and the right to estimate. Truths exist and, unlike ideas, are not a matter of choice. They are what they are.

It's a truism that all history books are almost always written by the winners, but now we're finding out that history can also be rewritten by the losers, as well.

So where is all this rambling going? I've just finished a book by Lochlainn Seabrook entitled *Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War Was Wrong, Ask a Southerner!* that goes a long way in dispelling the current craze of eradicating the past with a sanitized version that fits the current political correctness movement taking place.

This book is loaded with gems that are currently being plowed under in the rush to change the past to a PC narrative. These three are but a tiny sampling of those found in the book:

- By the end of the Civil War, Grant, not Lee, was the one who still owned slaves and he did not free them until six months after the war.
- Lincoln, rather than being the Great Emancipator, actually had contempt for all abolitionists. On the last day of his life he was actually working on a plan for the resettling of blacks back to Africa or Central America.
- No less an authority than Secretary of War William Stanton admitted that for every Union soldier who perished in Southern prisons, a score or more perished in Northern ones.

This book is filled with examples such as these that are no longer cited or in favor with the PC police. If you want a real picture of what actually happened in the Civil War era, this is the book for you and well worth the read. But I'd act quickly on purchasing it before, like the Confederate monuments, it too is removed.

JOHN MCMASTERS
Tennessee

[See page 107 for an ad describing in greater detail the contents of the book. Softcover, 266 pages, #729, just $20 plus $5 S&H in the U.S.—Ed.]

FREEDOM FOR NO ONE

The unbridled assault on Southern history, monuments, universities, free speech, government, culture and people is Jewish-inspired and engineered cultural genocide at its worst. The South is the crux of the plan, targeted with constant denigration of white people's accomplishments. Their mouthpieces are belittling, "guilt-tripping" and "censoring" everything white. Our country has endured 60 years of useless "integration" and "reverse discrimination." What has it accomplished? It has led to increased conflict, bloodshed and unnecessary hatred everywhere. The U.S. Supreme Court's *Bakke* decision ruled reverse discrimination illegal in 1978. That didn't stop the Cultural Bolsheviks from ignoring the law and increasing their assault. The goal is not freedom for anyone, but rather freedom for no-one. True freedom of accomplishment for the South can only come about when all rise to their own level without restriction. To assign special treatment for incompetence only guarantees mediocrity. That, good people, is what dictatorship is all about.

HARALD SCHARNHORST
Idaho

LIBERALS FLEX MUSCLES

The assault on Confederate history in Missouri began in 2003 when Democratic presidential candidate and Rep. Dick Gephardt, while on the campaign trail, said the Confederate battle flag shouldn't fly "anytime, anywhere." The governor at the time (also a Democrat) ordered all Confederate flags removed from Higginsville Confederate Cemetery and Fort Davidson State Historic Site.

Gov. Matt Blunt did allow the Confederate flag to be flown on Confederate Memorial Day in 2005, but that was it. In 2007, Missouri Speaker of the House Rod Jetton co-sponsored a bill with Democrat State Rep. Yaphett El-Amin that would apologize and "atone" for Missouri's role in slavery.

Earlier this year, the city of St. Louis ordered the removal of the Confederate Monument in Forest Park. As I write this letter, the NAACP has ordered a "travel advisory" for the state of Missouri. It says Missouri is dangerous for black people. Why? I thought destroying our monuments was supposed to fix everything.

The attacks on Southern symbols are a direct result of liberals losing power after eight years of rule under the leftist Barack Obama administration.

Donald J. Trump was not supposed to win the presidency. The leftists had already anointed Hillary Clinton and were preparing to celebrate, ushering in an unprecedented moment in American history—the defeat of the conservative white male by a liberal woman.

Leftists had taken every preparation to ensure complete victory. President Obama even encouraged illegals to vote. Conservative estimates are that between 3-5 million illegals did just that.

Since the 2016 elections, Southern symbols have been attacked like never before. The attacks come from groups like the ADL, Black Lives Matter, the NAACP and Antifa ("anti-fascist") movement. It's not a coincidence.

The elitists of the Northeast have always felt the South should live as *they* live and do as *they* say. Now they're blaming the South for their failure to achieve the ultimate enlightenment of having a globalist, ultra-liberal female in charge.

News flash: It wasn't the Deep South that garnered victory for Trump. It was states like Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Wisconsin—states that provided massive numbers of Union soldiers for the North during the un-Civil War.

CLINT LACY
Missouri

ERASING TIES TO THE PAST

The primary reasons for the sad state of affairs worldwide is the falsification of history. Aspects of American history have been attacked to disconnect the people from their past. Nowhere is this more evident than the assault upon the South. The lead battering ram is the issue of slavery, followed closely by segregation and secession. Each of those is the "ultimate sin" according to those who wish to isolate and alienate the section of America that has been foremost in opposing internationalism, indebtedness and racial extermination.

The four-step master plan of the subversives has been to first establish confusion, followed by an atmosphere of guilt, a climate of fear about speaking out in defense and, finally, a conversion of the targeted people to the point where they are speaking out against their own best interests.

Once a solid foothold was established by the subversives via the federal government and courts, the assault on the "deplorables" began. The flag representing a noble war for independence was the first to go, then statues of the gallant warriors and their leaders, then the very names of schools, streets, museums etc.

A people is destroyed by erasing its ties to the past and filling that void with false history. That process is underway without showing signs of stopping anytime soon.

RAYMOND GOODWIN
Texas

DO WE HAVE THE GUTS?

Once, 258,000 Americans gave their lives for the Stars and Bars. Today, not a single Southerner has risked his life to save one Confederate flag from being hauled down by its haters. With that modern failure—not the surrender at Appomattox—the South was dealt a mortal blow. America's white heritage is dying. Its death by cowardice portends our entire racial extinction. People blame Jews, Muslims, liberals, blacks, politicians, educators, economists and newsmen. But they are only symptoms of our demise. None is its real cause. For that, we have only ourselves to blame. We are despicable cowards, who deserve everything that's coming to us, because we have let down every former generation of our ancestors, back to the last ice age! Thanks to our self-indulgence, the future hangs on the answer of a single question: Do we have the guts to fight for our existence—or are we already defeated?

MARC ROLAND
Wisconsin

AN IMMORAL WAR

The book *Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!* documents the following: 1) The North started the war (pp. 33-37); 2) The North did not fight in order to abolish slavery (pp. 38-40); 3) The South did not fight in order to preserve slavery (pp. 41-46); 4) The South was exercising its constitutional right to secede from the Union (pp. 52-57); 5) Abraham Lincoln committed numerous atrocities and was not an abolitionist (pp. 116-132); 6) Lincoln's goal for freed blacks was to ship them out of the country (pp. 147-155); 7) A higher percentage of blacks fought for the Confederacy than for the Union (pp. 158-165); 8) The North committed enormous atrocities against the South (pp. 182-187). I am thus against the removal of Confederate symbols and monuments because such removal assumes that the North was fighting the moral war and the South was fighting only to keep slaves in bondage.

JOHN WEAR
Texas

WHO'S BEHIND THIS CAMPAIGN?

With regard to the recent removal of Confederate monuments, it is important we are aware of who is actually behind the campaign to destroy Southern heritage.

On August 1, 2015, the Southern Poverty Law Center (which was founded by Morris Seligman Dees and Joseph Levin in 1971), published an article on their website entitled "Campaign Aims to Identify and Eliminate Government-Sanctioned Symbols Honoring the Confederacy.—Please Send Examples in Your Community."

In the article Dees states, "The Confederate flag doesn't just represent Southern 'heritage,' it's a deeply divisive symbol used by racist groups, one that was raised above state capitols in the Deep South during the civil rights movement to show that they stood for white supremacy. There's no place for this or other symbols of the Confederacy in our public spaces." (www.splcenter.org)

The Anti-Defamation League has gone even further. On their website is a "lesson plan," entitled "Confederate Monuments and Their Removal," in which they advise, "This lesson provides an opportunity for students . . . to reflect on their own points of view about the issue while exploring others' positions, and to create sketches of monuments to replace the Confederate monuments or to memorialize a significant person or event in history." (www.adl.org)

Unless people know who is really behind this assault on their history, they have no idea of the enemy operating in their own land. I hope the above shines a light on this for BARNES REVIEW readers.

ANDREW CARRINGTON HITCHCOCK
Station Manager—TBR Radio

BRAVE NEW WORLD

Such hindsight political correctness run amok is troubling. What's next . . . renaming the Washington Monument because he owned slaves? By the statue removers' logic, it would make much more sense to eliminate the Martin Luther King holiday because he was a proven plagiarist, adulterer and communist sympathizer. He gets a holiday and men with stainless honor—real American patriots—are relegated to the dustbin of history.

PHILIP RIFE
Pennsylvania

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DEFENDING DIXIE

The idea that those of us with ancestors who fought on the Southern side of the War Between the States cannot be proud of their sacrifices or that the Southern flag displayed in any form is merely a symbol of bigotry, hatred and racial oppression is ridiculous. Perhaps for some it is. But not for the 99% of right-thinking Americans who relish true history.

The facts is, when most Southerners look at that flag they do not even think of slavery. They think about the courage it took to fight for self-determination and states' rights—something the Powers That Be hate you contemplating. The guilt trip the rabid, radical left is foisting on Southerners is the cornerstone of an effort to bring the people of the South to heel and into the New World Order.

But a good dose of the truth is what they all need!

In this special, expanded 112-page issue we have assembled as many interviews and Revisionist articles as we could jam in explaining these facts. (It could have been 500 pages.)

Articles in this issue cover:

- The real reasons behind the removal of monuments dedicated to Southern heroes;
- The truth about the Fort Pillow "massacre";
- An honest appraisal of the Gray Ghost;
- Tariffs: The real cause of the war;
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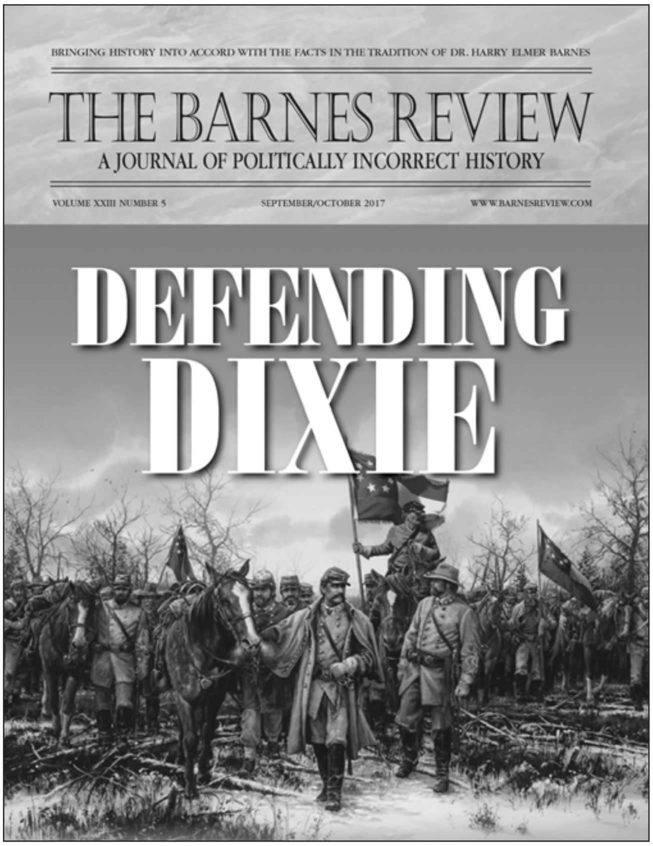
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THE ~~GOOD~~ Bad WAR

THE BAD WAR

The Truth NEVER Taught About World War 2

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Americans today have an almost identical recollection of World War II as the "good war," fought by their forebears against the "Krauts" and "Japs." According to our mainstream history books, "the Good Guys" banded together to stop the worst scourge in global history. There is just one problem with this official version of the history-changing event known as World War II. It's a lie!

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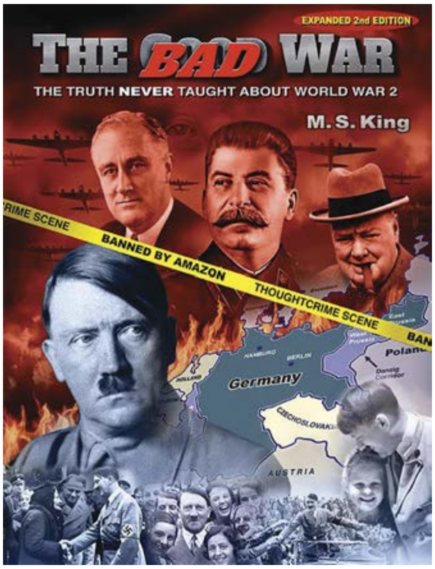

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Christmas Before Christianity

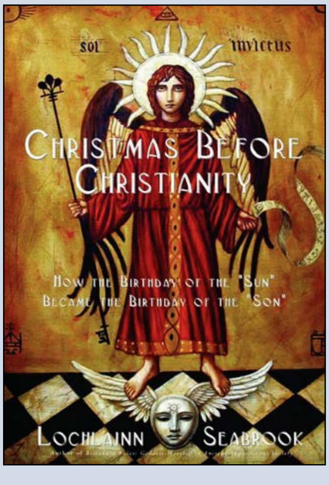
How the Birthday of the Sun Became the Birthday of the Son

> *"The idol temples of [the pagans] should by no means be destroyed, but only the idols in them. Take holy water and sprinkle it in these shrines, build altars and place relics in them. . . . When this people see that their shrines are not destroyed they shall be able to banish error from their hearts and be more ready to come to the places they are familiar with, but now recognizing and worshipping the true God. . . . It is doubtless impossible to cut everything at once from their stubborn minds."* —POPE GREGORY, *7th Century*

Find out the truth behind why Jesus, Paul, and John, as well as many of the Church Fathers held that both Christ and His Church have existed from the beginning of time. This sensational 300-page work will not only provoke discussion, but will also inspire a renewed appreciation for both the religion of our Lord and for the sacred annual celebration of His birth. It's no secret that Christianity did what all religions do. It evolved, growing from pagan roots and, even after having established its own identity as a stream of religious culture, continued to appropriate from surrounding and established pagan belief systems.

Even the most orthodox Christian theologians and fundamentalists admit that Jesus's exact birth date is unknown. But it is hard to believe that "there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night," as Luke tells us, when the weather would not have permitted it in December. Why then is His birthday observed between late December and early January around the world? As award-winning author and Bible scholar Lochlainn Seabrook reveals in this fascinating and exhaustively researched work, the answer is to be found in the Goddess-based vegetation religions of prehistory and their astrological reverence for our neighborhood star, the Sun.

Ten years in the making, *Christmas Before Christianity* explores the pre-Christian foundations of humanity's most popular holiday, including the many Pagan gods, goddesses, myths, rituals, legends, ceremonies, customs and beliefs that contributed to its creation and development. Special emphasis is placed on ancient Egypt, where a majority of our modern Christmas traditions can be traced.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HOW THE BIRTHDAY OF THE "SUN" BECAME THE BIRTHDAY OF THE "SON"
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

From every major facet of the Nativity to the décor and traditions of Christmas celebrations, paganism permeates the Christian tradition and His messianic birthday celebration. Even Santa Claus and St. Nicholas were Christianizations of pagan ideas. Seabrook also discloses pagan-rooted celebrations practiced around the globe today.

But Christmas celebrations were not always so well received. Fourth-century Church father Origen strenuously opposed the holiday exactly because of its pagan roots. He believed there were far too many obvious pagan rituals being incorporated into Chritian celebrations. You'll learn about that, too—and more.

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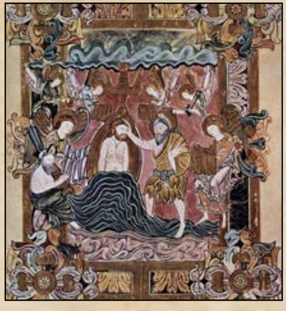

ANGLO-SAXON ART
LESLIE WEBSTER

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Leslie Webster offers the first new introduction to Anglo-Saxon art in 25 years and the first book to take account of the 2009 discovery of the Staffordshire Hoard—the largest cache of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork yet found. Written by one of the leading scholars in the field and illustrated with many of the most impressive artifacts, it will be the authoritative book on the subject for years to come.

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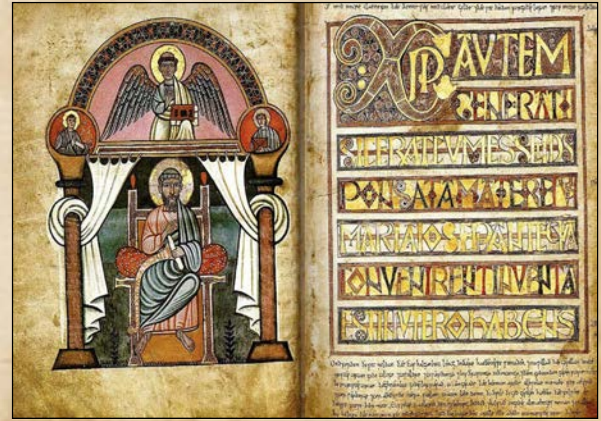
From its first manifestations in the metalwork and ceramics of the early settlers, Anglo-Saxon art displays certain inherent and highly distinctive stylistic and iconographic features. Despite the many new influences that were regularly absorbed and adapted by Anglo-Saxon artists and craftsmen, these characteristics continued to resonate through the centuries in the great manuscripts, ivories, metalwork and sculpture of this inventive and creative culture. *Anglo-Saxon Art*—which features 150 color and black-and-white illustrations—is arranged thematically while following a broadly chronological sequence. An introduction highlights the character of Anglo-Saxon art, its leitmotifs, and its underlying continuities. Webster places this art firmly in its wider cultural and political context while also examining the significant conceptual relationship between the visual and literary art of this fascinating period.



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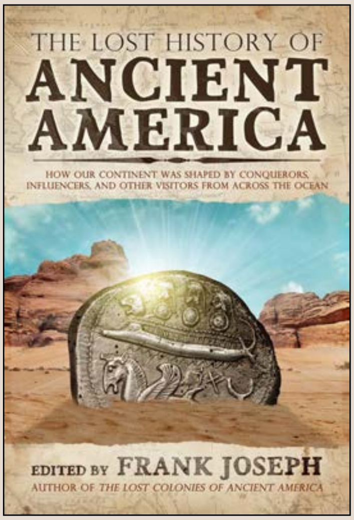
The Lost History of Ancient America

How Our Continent was Shaped by Conquerors, Influencers and Other Visitors from Across the Ocean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HOW OUR CONTINENT WAS SHAPED BY CONQUERORS, INFLUENCERS, AND OTHER VISITORS FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN
EDITED BY FRANK JOSEPH
AUTHOR OF THE LOST COLONIES OF ANCIENT AMERICA

The Lost History of Ancient America presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus was born. Its 20 eminent scholar-contributors are experts in a variety of fields, from botany, biology, and prehistoric engineering to underwater archeology, archeo-astronomy and Bronze Age warfare. In ancient times, the sea was not an impassable barrier separating our ancestors from the outside world, but a highway taking them to every corner of it. Never before and nowhere else has so much evidence proving the impact made on America by overseas visitors been assembled. Here is irrefutable proof that the Americas were, indeed, influenced by fearless visitors from across the oceans long before even the Vikings went in search of new lands to settle. Assembled and edited by Frank Joseph.

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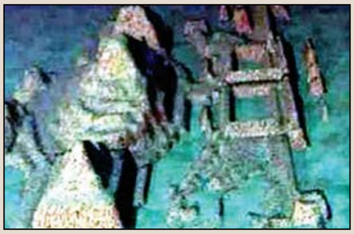
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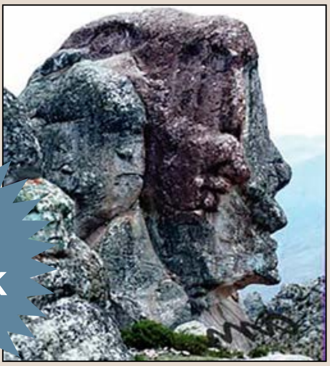
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